

مركز من الأخبار

THE UNIVERSITY OF

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:  
Cloudy. Temp. 54-64. Tomorrow: Rainy.  
10-15 (50-57). Yesterday's temp. 52-58.  
LONDON: Cloudy with rain. Temp. 52-58.  
Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 50-55.  
CHANNEL: Moderate. BOMBE: Rain. Temp.  
52-58. NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 54-64.  
Yesterday's temp. 52-58 (64-65).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMING PAGE.

Algeria	10 P.	London	10 P.
Belgium	10 P.	Luxembourg	10 P.
Denmark	10 P.	Moscow	10 P.
France	10 P.	Norway	10 P.
Germany	10 P.	Sweden	10 P.
Greece	10 P.	Switzerland	10 P.
India	10 P.	Turkey	10 P.
Iran	10 P.	U.S. Military (EST)	10 P.
Israel	10 P.	Yugoslavia	10 P.

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## Kissinger Seeks To Assure Rabin On Policy of U.S.

TEL AVIV, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived today, seeking to ease Israeli concern about a possible American change in policy favoring the Palestinian Liberation Organization. "There has been no change in American policy on any of the issues before us," Mr. Kissinger told newsmen here after flying in from Damascus.

Mr. Kissinger conferred for more than three hours in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad on the hard-line decisions of the Arab summit conference at Rabat.

He disclosed no dramatic progress in Syria, saying, "I told the President [Mr. Assad] we remain ready to proceed on a step-by-step basis to bring a just and lasting peace to the area and this requires the cooperation of all the parties."

He came to Israel, he said, "to discuss with our friends the impact of recent events" at Rabat and the "United Nations" which granted observer status to the PLO.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon welcomed Mr. Kissinger, and said, "We shall do our best to see to it that the momentum [toward peace] is not lost."

Mr. Kissinger drove immediately to Jerusalem for a first working session with Premier Yehonatan Rabin. Mr. Allon and Defense Minister Shimon Peres.

Mr. Kissinger canceled his planned trip to Turkey, scheduled for tomorrow and Saturday, because of Turkish government complications. He planned to leave Israel tomorrow, probably flying to Tunis to meet and for brief talks with President Habib Bourguiba.

Cancellation of Mr. Kissinger's trip to Turkey was caused by the inability of the Turkish government to give binding commitments to a package of proposals to get negotiations going on the Cyprus issue.

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SOVIET TRIUMVIRATE—Waving to crowd from reviewing stand atop Lenin's Tomb in Moscow's Red Square yesterday are from left: Premier Alexei Kosygin; President Nikolai Podgorniy; Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, Politburo member Mikhail Suslov (rear).



Soviet intercontinental missile passing in review in yesterday's Moscow parade.

## Air Duel May Settle 'L'Affaire Mirage'

By James Goldsborough  
PARIS, Nov. 7 (UPI)—While the wrath of Gaullist parliamentarians boiled over Gen. Paul Stehlin's "treason," aircraft maker Marcel Dassault today calmly proposed a French-American aerial duel to see who makes the better plane.

The Americans immediately took up the challenge. The latest and most bizarre twist yet in the "arms deal of the century" showed every sign of becoming an *affaire* in the best French sense. Yesterday, Gen. Stehlin's preference for American planes over the French Mirage F1 was disclosed. Today he was castigated and outmaneuvered.

Tonight he announced his resignation as vice-president of the National Assembly and as a member of his parliamentary group. Earlier in the day, Pierre Messmer, a former Gaullist prime minister, announced that he would no longer attend the assembly when Gen. Stehlin was presiding. Gaullist Deputy Jacques Marette branded Gen. Stehlin, 67, a former French Air Force chief of staff, a "coward" and said, "I will no longer shake his hand."

The outrage came over a Stehlin report, which was leaked through NATO. The report claims that new American lightweight fighter planes are better than the Mirage and that France should rely more on U.S. armaments until such time as the European nations have a common armaments policy.

Only one public figure in all of France came forward today to defend Gen. Stehlin's position: Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, a member of Gen. Stehlin's centrist group in the National Assembly, he said: "Anything that Gen. Stehlin can contribute to a public debate on the best way of spending French money and defending France is perfectly correct and normal."

After a heated meeting with his centrist parliamentarians, however, Gen. Stehlin announced the resignation as vice-president of the Assembly. It was clear that the resignation had been sought by the centrists, who are parliamentary allies of the Gaullists.

Mr. Dassault, meanwhile, proposed in a letter to the newspaper *Le Figaro* that the competition between his Mirage F1 and the two American planes, General Dynamics' YF-16 and Northrop's YF-17 Cobra, be settled in a dogfight, using "photo to machine guns" instead of real ones.

The challenge was picked up immediately by Geoffrey Parsons, representing Northrop Aviation in France. "We'd love it," said Mr. Parsons. "Both Northrop and General Dynamics would welcome such a test. It would be devastating."

The composition between the aircraft makers is to sell an initial 350 planes and eventually as many as 3,500—as the new generation of lightweight fighters. The U.S. Air Force currently is conducting tests to pick one of the U.S. planes, and then four European countries, the Netherlands, Norway, Belgium and Denmark, will decide on their choice. The decisions are expected in January.

Mr. Dassault claimed in his letter that the U.S. planes, new in conception, would be no match for the Mirage, equipped with a newer, more powerful engine and carrying the latest in armaments. The newspaper *Le Monde* said tonight: "In inviting his competitors to such a tourney, Mr. Dassault is not taking a great risk."

No Contest? Mr. Parsons disputed that: "How can it use superior firepower if the U.S. plane is constantly on its tail?" he asked. Mr. Parsons said he had just returned from such a test in Switzerland between the Northrop F-5E and the Mirage III, and it had been "no contest."

[In Bern today, a Swiss Defense Ministry spokesman said that the Swiss prefer the Northrop F-5E to the Mirage III despite a new French offer made a week ago, United Press International reported. The spokesman said that the French had been informed of the preference.]

In two statements today, Mr. Dassault accused Gen. Stehlin, a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Russia Gets Peking Bid On Nonaggression Pact

By Hedrick Smith  
MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (NYT)—China, in a major shift in its public position, today informed the Soviet leadership of its interest in a nonaggression pact with Moscow, but linked the idea to separation of their military forces along their disputed frontier.

Peking made known its interest in a message to the Kremlin on the 57th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, according to official Chinese sources in Moscow.

The Chinese message was not printed in the Soviet press, but it was broadcast by Radio Peking, in Russian, to the Soviet Union, and made available in Russian, in an unofficial translation by China's Hsinhua news agency, to Western correspondents here.

Previously, Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev twice had charged the Chinese leadership with ignoring Soviet proposals for a nonaggression pact and refusing to respond when the Kremlin put forward a draft treaty on Jan. 15, 1971, and again in the middle of June, 1973. Chinese officials here have indicated the proposals in the past as "Russian propaganda."

Each side has attempted in the past to present itself as the reasonable party and present the other as opposing settlement of their disputes. Given conditions attached by Peking today to a nonaggression pact, its acceptance of the nonaggression pact idea was seen as a possible play to put Moscow on the diplomatic defensive.

Meeting in 1969  
The Chinese message, as translated into Russian by Chinese sources, said the idea of a nonaggression pact was part of an understanding reached by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin when they held a surprise meeting in Peking on Sept. 11, 1969.

Peking also maintained that this understanding included a provision to separate military forces of both sides along the border, something that Moscow has balked at doing.

In a passage that the Chinese sources underscored as being of unusual interest, and departing from the standard text of annual Revolution Day congratulatory messages, Peking said:

"The Chinese government has frequently proposed that the two sides should hold talks to achieve relations of friendship and good neighborliness. Above all the mutual understanding achieved in September, 1969, at the meeting of the Premiers of the two states—that an agreement should be signed on nonaggression, nonuse of force, and the status quo on the frontier, the prevention of military conflicts and clashes, the separation of forces in disputed regions and the solution of all frontier questions through talks—should be adhered to."

Moscow and Peking have kept most of the content of their negotiations secret, and it is not known what position has been taken privately by Peking in the past. The border talks have been suspended since late summer.

But the public shift from Peking's previous policy of ignoring Soviet statements urging a nonaggression pact to a posture of interest follows signs of conciliation on both sides.

Last month, reports from Peking quoted high-ranking Chinese officials as saying the Peking leadership no longer believes that China is in imminent danger of attack by the Soviet Union.

Five days ago, Premier Kosygin made what was regarded as a conciliatory speech dealing with China, ignoring border disputes and the Soviet concern over Chinese detention of a Soviet helicopter crew, captured in China's Sinkiang Province last March. Chinese officials here told Westerners last week that it there was to be any espionage trial of the Soviet helicopter crew, as Moscow once feared, it would not take place "for a long while."

Chinese newsmen, often critical of Moscow in private conversations, lately have been circumspect in comments on Sino-Soviet relations.

However, last night, Chinese Ambassador Liu Hsin-chuan walked out of the Kremlin Hall of Congresses when Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, in a major national address, repeated Soviet charges that Peking's leadership had "aligned itself with opponents of easing tension" and had joined the "struggle against the Soviet Union and the Socialist community."

But Mr. Gromyko also asserted (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Glafkos Clerides

## Cites Greek-Cypriot 'Illusions'

### Clerides Concedes Federation Is Key to Cyprus Settlement

NICOSIA, Nov. 7 (AP)—President Glafkos Clerides of Cyprus told Greek Cypriots last night that accepting federation with Turkish Cypriots was the only realistic way of settling the Cyprus crisis.

"I see no prospect of the Turks accepting any settlement that does not include federation and some geographical basis for it," he told more than 300 persons gathered in a small gallery.

It was the first time the Greek-Cypriot leader had publicly counseled the acceptance of a federation.

Before the Turkish invasion of the island last July, such a statement would have been regarded by most Greek Cypriots as betrayal. Until then, the ethnic Greek majority dominated the Cyprus government and the island's economy.

Mr. Clerides said Greek-Cypriots thinking on Cyprus before the Turkish invasion was based on "false assumptions, terrible mistakes and illusions."

The main illusion, he said, "was that we could treat the Turkish-Cypriot community as a simple minority, without taking into account it was backed by Turkey with a population of 33 million."

"In reality we are the minority," he said.

Mr. Clerides noted that 40 per cent of Cyprus territory and 70 per cent of the island's economic production are under Turkish occupation and that 200,000 Greek Cypriots have become refugees. He said future negotiations must take into account how a mutually acceptable negotiated settlement can be reached, so that the Turkish troops can be withdrawn and the refugees returned to their homes.

"I am sorry if I disappoint you," he said, "but we must not make the same mistakes as before, confuse what we want with what is possible."

Federation would involve separate regions, one administered by the ethnic Turks and one by the ethnic Greeks, but stopping short of partition. It would preserve the independence of Cyprus and give the central government well-defined powers.

Clash Over Resolution  
Earlier yesterday, Mr. Clerides and Turkish minority leader Rauf Denktaş clashed over the UN resolution passed Friday that called for respect for Cyprus's independence, the withdrawal of foreign troops and the return of refugees to their homes.

Speaking to newsmen before a new round of talks on humanitarian problems caused by the July 20 Turkish invasion and subsequent occupation of the northern part of the island, the two community leaders offered divergent views.

Mr. Denktaş said the Turkish Cypriots support only parts of the resolution. He singled out the paragraph calling for respect for the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus. He said the rest of the resolution was merely "the opinion of the assembly."

At this point, Mr. Clerides intervened to say, "I accept the UN resolution in toto, even those parts which may not be in my favor."

"I don't think one can afford the luxury or has the right to separate portions of the resolution and say 'This one I accept and that one I reject.'"

A communiqué issued after the meeting said the two sides exchanged information and considered procedures to aid in a search for more than 3,000 persons still listed as missing.

The Cyprus government also announced it intended to take legal steps against German and British fruit importers buying Cypriot lemons offered for sale by Turkey.

The government spokesman said the lemons had been "stolen" from Greek-owned orchards in the part of Cyprus occupied by the Turkish invasion force, and were being offered for sale to European firms after being shipped from Turkey, where they had been sent from Cyprus.

## Banzer Reportedly Crushes Revolt in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Nov. 7 (AP)—President Hugo Banzer Suarez personally led a contingent of soldiers to crush a military and civilian revolt in the eastern city of Santa Cruz today, the government said.

"Tranquillity reigns in Santa Cruz," officials announced shortly after that, rebel radio stations ceased broadcasting from the city, 330 miles east of La Paz.

The government said Gen. Banzer's loyal army and air force troops retook the central square of Santa Cruz scene of an earlier rebel demonstration, and began a "cleanup operation." There was no mention of casualties.

Gen. Banzer was an army colonel when he took power three years ago in a bloody coup that also began in Santa Cruz, the oil and agriculture center of Bolivia. Since then he has resisted more than a dozen plots against his rightist and severely anti-Communist regime.

Charge Against Banzer  
The latest revolt began in the early-morning hours in a ranger regiment. Several radio stations under rebel "control" broadcast calls for citizens to gather and demonstrate. They asserted that the rebels had taken the Santa Cruz City Hall and police station.

One of the radio networks, Radio Panamericana, said that Gen. Banzer was accused of "maladministration" and that



the rebels planned to revive nationalism in Bolivia. It said former Minister of Public Health Carlos Valverde Barba was the rebels' "undisputed leader."

The joint military command in La Paz said two generals, Julio Prado Montano and Orlando Alvarez, were also leaders of the

assault on Santa Cruz. The streets of La Paz remained quiet, but the government censored outgoing news.

Elections Eyed  
More than 200 persons died and another 500 were wounded when Gen. Banzer seized power in 1971 from another general, leftist Juan Jose Torres. Gen. Banzer has called elections for next June 6 and has pledged to turn the government over to the winners.

But these outward signs of political stability cloak stirrings in the army barracks, where some officers think the armed forces, which have traded power among themselves for 10 years, should continue to run the country.

A military coup on Nov. 4, 1964, overthrew President Victor Paz Estenssoro and ended two decades of civilian rule by the moderately leftist Nationalist Revolutionary Movement.

Bolivia, a landlocked country perched atop the Andes, is the poorest nation in South America, with a per-capita income of \$294 a year. The country is beginning, however, to develop reserves of oil, natural gas and iron ore with financial help from Brazil.

The dissidents reportedly belonged to the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement and the Bolivian Socialist Falange, both represented in the government coalition.

insurrection. Gen. Prado's son, Maj. Gary Prado, led a futile attempt to overthrow Gen. Banzer in June.

After hearing of the uprising, Gen. Banzer proclaimed a state siege to give himself broad powers and left for Cochabamba, where he gathered troops for the

## Suggestion For Rich Nations

## Eating Less, Mainly Meat, Is Key Issue at Food Talks

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ROME, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Eating less in rich countries to release food for the third of the world struggling for existence has begun to surface as a key issue at the World Food Conference, where poor and affluent nations are trying to work out arrangements that would prevent present and future generations from starving.

An exchange at a strategy session between Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore., one of the scores of congressional representatives on the U.S. delegation, and Secretary of Agriculture Earl W. Butts, who heads the delegation, pointed up one aspect of the question.

Sen. Hatfield contended that reduced consumption, particularly of meat, could help meet the food shortages in south Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Mr. Butts, however, asserted that the grain component of meat cannot be transferred directly into food aid because the animal forage is not usable by humans. Even if such grain were edible, it could not be shipped immediately because somebody has to pay, Mr. Butts added.

Butts Disputed

Some other food experts here take issue with Mr. Butts. For example, Lester Brown, senior fellow of the Overseas Development Council in Washington and a former Agriculture Department adviser, noted that grain sorghum has been used as a food in India since 1970 and is cheaper than wheat.

Up to eight pounds of grain are needed to produce one pound of meat, Mr. Brown estimates that a 5-per-cent reduction in meat consumption in the United States would free 6 million tons of grain, which is equivalent to 60 per cent of the present 10-million-ton food gap in those parts of the world on the brink of starvation.

Non-governmental groups from Canada (church and voluntary charitable organizations) have taken an initiative at the conference by pressing for a final declaration that would state the intention of the affluent nations to trim their diets.

High Prices

Edwin L. Martin, deputy chief of the U.S. delegation, pointed out that high beef prices in the United States have already curtailed consumption of meat and released feed grain for other purposes.

Christian Bonnet, the French farm minister, when asked what his food-loving country thought of the ideas to reduce consumption, said:

Thais to Vote Jan. 26

BANGKOK, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The Thai cabinet has set Jan. 26 for nationwide elections that will name Thailand's first popularly elected government in nearly two decades.

tion said: "They are intellectually seductive, but totally impractical at the present time."

Farmers in France, because higher costs have outstripped the prices they get, are in their most agitated state in years.

Many experts here said that one result of the conference could be to spur voluntary reductions of food consumption, even if governments did not actively support such action.

China Hits Superpowers

ROME, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—China today denounced the economic policies of the world's major trading powers.

Chinese delegation leader Hao Chung-shih said the world's present food crisis was the result "not of natural factors but of plunder and control by colonialism, imperialism and the superpowers."

They have subjected the developing countries to "ruinous enslavement and plunder, forced on them a lopsided single-product economy and the exchange of unequal values, and extorted superprofits from them," he charged, and as a result, these countries have never been able to develop their economies and have remained backward and poor.

In addition, Mr. Hao said, the exporting countries had turned food grains into "a means of superpower speculation and profiteering, or superpower interference in and control of other countries."

## Experts Spot Flaw On Japan A-Ship

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—A committee of experts has concluded that a faulty steel shield caused a radioactive leak aboard Japan's first nuclear-powered ship, the Mutsu, the Science and Technology Agency announced yesterday.

The shield was not well enough designed to keep fast neutron rays from leaking from the nuclear reactor, but the reactor could be used with a modified shield, according to a committee report sent to the agency and the Transport Ministry yesterday, an agency spokesman said.

The leak was detected Sept. 1 when the Mutsu was undergoing its first sea trials with the reactor working far below capacity. The ship returned to its home port of Matsuyama three weeks ago after the government assured local fishermen that a new home berth would be found for the ship within six months.



SECURITY STEPS—Israeli delegate at World Food Conference in Rome yesterday running to speaker's rostrum, checking it and then rushing back to her seat after unscheduled security check before Israeli delegation chief Reuven Eiland spoke.

## Air Duel May Settle 'L'Affaire Mirage'

(Continued from Page 1)

former representative in France of the Hughes Aircraft interests, of mixing his commercial and national interests. "Many other generals have looked for work after leaving the air force, but no other had the idea of working for an American company that takes work away from French and European technicians."

Mr. Dassault said Gen. Stehlin was "only showing his gratitude to his former bosses."

Mr. Dassault, 82, who was a member of the National Assembly for 20 years himself, was echoed in the Assembly today by Gen. Pierre de Benouville, a Gaullist deputy who also sits on Dassault's board of directors. Although other Gaullists tried to keep Gen. de Benouville from speaking, he replied that he worked for Dassault and was "proud to do so."

Le Monde, in a front-page editorial tonight, said that not only Gen. Stehlin should be condemned, but this whole confusion between politics and business. "If Gen. Stehlin should resign, it would be followed by a few others."

Giscard on Sub Voyage

PARIS, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today sailed out to sea aboard the French nuclear submarine Le Terrible for a 24-hour deep-sea dive in the Atlantic. Looking relaxed and smiling,

Finns' Drinks Costlier

HELSINKI, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—The Finnish state alcohol monopoly has decided to raise the price of wines, beers and spirits by an average of 22 per cent, beginning in January.

the President rode in the conning tower as the sleek vessel glided out of this naval base toward the open sea.

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Last month the French announced that a sixth nuclear submarine would be added to the French fleet.

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## Hussein Acts to Downgrade Palestinians

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (AP).—King Hussein has begun the process of easing West Bank Palestinians out of his kingdom as a prelude to the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

The monarch has summoned parliament to meet Saturday. He plans to ask for a constitutional amendment that will lead the way to removing the Palestinians from representation in parliament and top government jobs.

Cabinet sources said here yesterday they expect this to be followed by the resignation Monday or Tuesday of Premier Zaid Rifai's government. But they said that Mr. Rifai, a Harvard-educated West Bank Palestinian and a friend of the King's, is likely to remain as premier.

At present, the parliament and the cabinet are equally split between East Bank Bedouins and Palestinians.

In any new parliament, the sources said, there will no longer be set representation for Palestinians. Those who choose to retain Jordanian citizenship and remain loyal to the King will have to contest seats in the parliament on an equal basis with East Bankers.

Rabat Agreement

The moves to eliminate Palestinians from the government structure had been expected since Hussein agreed at the recent Rabat summit conference to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, with the right to set up an independent state on the West Bank of the Jordan River. Hussein thus renounced his claim to represent West Bankers or to be responsible for them.

Between 1948 and 1967, the West Bank, formerly part of Palestine, was part of Hussein's Hashemite kingdom. The West Bank was captured by Israel during the 1967 war and Hussein has been struggling since to get it back.

There is growing confusion here over the situation, with many of Jordan's one million Palestinians viewing the situation with apprehension.

King Hussein has promised the million Palestinians who make more than half the population of the East Bank that they will have the choice of remaining Jordanian or returning to the West Bank.

"I don't know what I will do," said a senior West Banker holding an important government post. "I have nothing here. My lands and property are in the West Bank. I belong there. But what am I going to give up my citizenship for? To become a stateless person?"

In addition to reducing the Palestinian presence in government positions, there will be other changes in the relations between the East Bank Jordanians and the West Bank population.

Leans to Be Cut Back

While Hussein has promised that his government will continue paying salaries to West Bank civil servants, the level of government loans and subsidies to municipalities is likely to drop off substantially.

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## Arafat Reported Set to Lead PLO's Team at Debate in UN

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Yasser Arafat will lead the Palestinian delegation participating in the UN General Assembly debate next week on the Palestinian question, reliable Arab sources disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Arafat's UN appearance will be the high point in an accelerating Palestinian campaign to change his image in the West from guerrilla fighter to responsible statesman. He is expected by well-informed Palestinian sources to take a moderate position in a speech to the UN and in the framing of the debate's final resolution.

Israel has strongly opposed the presence at the UN of Palestinian guerrilla representatives and of Mr. Arafat, head of the al-Fatah guerrilla group and executive chairman of the umbrella Palestine Liberation Organization. But the United States evidently has approved visas for the Palestinians to go to the UN in New York as observers at the debate.

Mr. Arafat's aides are known to be working on drafts for a final resolution for the debate that would not trigger a negative vote by the United States.

Moderates Hope

An American abstention on the resolution would be viewed by the Palestinians as an encouragement to their moderates on the Palestinian political case, PLO officials said.

Demonstrations by American Jews this week against the appearance of PLO officials in New York have increased concern here about security, but Arab commentators feel that they may give the Arabs some political advantage.

"While Secretary [of State Henry] Kissinger is being welcomed by Arabs in Cairo and Damascus, there are demonstrations in the streets of America to prevent a true discussion of what is needed for peace," Clive Malcom, a special ambassador for the Arab League, said yesterday. "It is a good indication of who is being responsible."

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"If they are dancing in the streets today, I can promise you they are going to be very depressed in a few weeks when they see the PLO isn't present there and cannot help them in their day-to-day life," an official said.

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## U.K. Aide Sees Women's Slavery In Beirut Clubs

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP).—British women who go to work as waitresses in nightclubs in Beirut effectively become slaves, the British government said yesterday.

"Large numbers are said to disappear without trace," Foreign Office Minister David Ennals wrote in an open letter to Attorney General Sam Silkin, who had inquired about the practices of employment agencies hiring the women.

Mr. Ennals wrote that it appeared that some Arab governments were harshly enforcing work contracts the women signed in ignorance of the terms. He said some contractual terms were used to prevent girls from leaving.

Mr. Silkin's inquiry followed articles in the British press in the conditions found by British girls hired by Beirut nightclubs.

Mr. Ennals said the girls were lured by advertisements. "On arrival in Beirut they have to sign other contracts, usually written in Arabic, which are strictly binding on them," he said. "The terms of the contract may be harsh by our standards, but they are legal in Lebanon."

## AMERICAN CLUB OF PARIS LUNCHEONS

Wed., Nov. 13: BILL MAULDEN, cartoonist.

Mon., Nov. 18: Hon. GEORGE McGOVERN, U.S. Senator, South Dakota.

Luncheons will be held at 12:30 o'clock at the Cercle Interallié, 33 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Hippolyte, Paris (2e).

Members please call: Leon Ressel, 219-24-23, to advise of acceptance and guests.

German Typhoid Deal

STUTTGART, Nov. 7 (UPI).—A three-week outbreak of typhoid fever in southern Germany ended its fourth victim today when a 63-year-old woman died in hospital here, the State Health Office announced. By this morning, about 300 persons had been reported ill with typhoid.

## Three More Democrats

## New Composition of Senate Gives Liberals a Slight Gain

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—The Senate moved a tiny step further to the liberal side in Tuesday's elections in which the Democrats boosted their majority over Republicans to 61 to 38. The gains in North Dakota and Minnesota in North Dakota is still uncertain.

The three-seat Democratic gain means a big pack of new faces and shifts in key committees.

## Young Leads Guy by Just 16 Votes in N.D.

FARGO, N.D., Nov. 1.—Only one vote separates Republican Sen. William Guy and former Gov. William Young in their race for the Senate seat. Sen. Guy, 76, a veteran of 29 years in the Senate, led Mr. Guy by 16,448 to 114,330, with all precincts counted. A third candidate, running as an independent, former North Dakota Democratic Sen. William Young, polled 6,509 votes.

Campaign officials said a final canvass and tally of absentee ballots should be completed by Wednesday. It was the only undecided Senate race in the nation. In a race not resolved until late yesterday, Paul LaRue, a Republican and a former governor, won Senate seat from Nevada. Final results showed Mr. LaRue had 14,448 votes, a Democrat, 11,433 votes out of almost 100,000.

They were contending for the seat being vacated by Alan Bible, Democrat.

In the only unresolved Senate race in Alaska, Gov. William Egan, Democrat, seeking a fourth term, was leading Republican Sen. Hammond by 138 votes, with 40 or more absentee ballots and counted precinct votes still to be tallied.

Political veterans said Gov. Egan probably will win, since he has not tallied were mostly Democratic areas, and Gov. Egan's camp had made a special effort to make sure Egan followers who had been away on Election Day received absentee ballots.

## S. Army Upheld Proven Enlistment

AN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—A federal judge has ruled there is no discrimination in Army's policy of requiring enlistees to be at least 18 years old and educational standards for male and female.

The Army prohibits women enlisting unless they are at least 18 years old and high school graduates. Men, however, must be 17 to enlist. There is no national requirement.

S. District Court Judge Robert Schackman declared the policy "reasonable and lawful" yesterday.

Every male soldier is, at least initially, a candidate for combat. It is not discrimination that women should not be," said the judge.

"It is extremely proper the Army seek as large as possible a pool of people who can combat roles. The need members of the WAC (Women's Army Corps) being lesser, admission standards may appear to be set higher."

Issued his ruling on a suit by Grace Chandler, 17, of Inglewood, Calif. She had been denied permission to join the Army and tried unsuccessfully to last April after completing junior year in high school.

tee slots, as well as a shade more liberal strength.

All told there will be 11 new faces in the Senate next year—10 Democrats and one Republican. The changes include new members who won seats vacated by the retirement of members of their own party, plus newcomers who captured seats previously held by the other party.

A comparison of the newcomers with the men they replace indicates only a very marginal gain for the liberals. Sen. Bill Brock, R-Tenn., said that on a strictly ideological basis there is only "some slight shift in philosophy, maybe a net of two or three liberals. This is because some Democrats elected Tuesday are less liberal than the men they will replace.

For example, Democrat John Glenn, the astronaut who won by a landslide in Ohio, is counted more conservative than Sen. Howard M. "Bud" Shaw, from whom Mr. Glenn had earlier wrested the Democratic nomination in a primary battle.

Kentucky and Nevada. By the same token, Kentucky's Democratic Gov. Wendell Ford is usually described as more conservative than Republican Sen. Marlow Cook, his defeated opponent, and Nevada's former Republican governor Paul Laxalt is deemed more conservative than Sen. Alan Bible, the Democrat he replaces.

In Iowa, the change from retiring Sen. Harold Hughes, a Democrat, to Rep. John Chafee, also a Democrat, who is replacing him, is zero. Both are strong liberals.

In New Hampshire, the change is also zero between Republican Sen. Norris Cotton, who retired, and Republican Louis Wyman, who narrowly held the seat in a result that Democrats will contest. Both are strong conservatives.

On the other hand, Utah's new GOP Sen. E.J. Garn may be slightly less conservative than his GOP predecessor, while new Democratic Senators Dale Bumpers of Arkansas and Robert Morgan of North Carolina may be slightly more liberal than Democratic Sen. William Fulbright and Sen. Ervin Jr., whom they replace.

Areas of Liberal Strength. Where the Senate's liberal bloc has clearly picked up strength, enabling it to push domestic programs with far more force, is in Vermont, Colorado and Florida. In Vermont, liberal Democrat Patrick Leahy scored the biggest Senate upset by beating a strongly favored Republican opponent for the seat being vacated by Sen. George Allen, a moderate.

While that change is something of a liberal gain, the victory of moderate-to-liberal Democrat Gary Hart over incumbent conservative Republican Peter Dominick in Colorado is a major leftward shift. The same is true for the election of Florida Democrat Richard Stone (who will, incidentally, become the third Jewish senator). Both Sen. Dominick and Mr. Stone's predecessor, Sen. Edward Gurney, a Republican, who did not run because of financial corruption charges, were usually counted as arch-conservatives.

Shifts in Committee Posts. The retirement of some senators and the defeat of others will produce major Senate shifts in committee posts.

Sen. Fulbright's post as Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman is slated for Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., who has always been closer to the defense establishment and has taken a stance less favorable to détente since less critical of the Vietnam war. Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., will take over the Banking Committee chairmanship now held by Sen. Sparkman. Sen. Proxmire is considered far less friendly to the housing and banking industries.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., a leading consumer-rights advocate and environmentalist, will replace Sen. Bible as head of the Select Small Business Committee, while liberal Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., who won landslide re-election Tuesday, will replace Sen. Ervin as head of Government Operations.

## Nixon Testimony May Be Videotaped

## 26 White House Tapes Ruled Admissible at Cover-Up Trial

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—District Judge John Sirica today said that he would admit evidence 26 White House tapes which the prosecutors in Watergate cover-up trial say he heard of their case.

Judge Sirica overruled objections defense lawyers who said that recent proof had been produced to show that the conversations on the tapes actually had place.

Defense lawyers also argued that prosecution has not shown that at least one of the participants in the conversations was the taping.

Tapes included former President Richard Nixon's conversations between June 23, 1973, and after the arrest of the men responsible for the burglary at Watergate headquarters of Democratic National Committee through April 26, 1973, the cover-up began to unravel.

In allowing the Watergate prosecutors to begin playing the tapes next Monday, Judge Sirica said that a "sufficient foundation" had been laid to authenticate the recordings.

At one point, Mr. Nixon was subpoenaed by the prosecutors to verify the tapes personally. Now that appears unnecessary.

However, another subpoena for Mr. Nixon's testimony has been issued by defendant John Ehrlichman, a former top assistant to the ex-president.

Although he is allowing the tapes to be played, Judge Sirica said that he would consider individual objections to the recordings or to transcripts prepared by the special prosecutor's office. Earlier, Judge Sirica said that Mr. Nixon's testimony may have to be taken on videotape in California. The judge made the comment after Mr. Nixon's attorney, Herbert Miller, said that it will be at least two or three months before Mr. Nixon can exert any "substantial mental or physical effort."



BRINGING IN THE SHEAVES—A fall harvest is a time of beauty and plenty for all to see, as this scene shows: a Pennsylvania farmer near Lansdale in his cornfield.

## News Analysis

## Landslide Poses Challenges for Democrats

By Lou Cannon and Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—The midterm election landslide poses new challenges for the victorious Democratic party and may have given the losing Republicans a nudge to the left.

On the day after one of their biggest victories since the New Deal era, Democrats were talking cautiously of the burdens of leadership imposed by their huge majorities in Congress.

"The conviction that the public is just giving us one more chance," said Sen. Hubert Humphrey, of Minnesota, the 1968 Democratic presidential nominee.

Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, the party's standard-bearer in 1972 and a winning candidate for re-election Tuesday, also warned of a backlash against the Democrats if the party failed to produce. So did the party's national chairman, Robert Strauss, who said that congressional leaders would have to come up with a Democratic program if President Ford did not show leadership.

"What we did was assume a responsibility," he said. "The public believed in the commitments we made and believed in, and now we have to perform... we have a responsibility."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., made the same point after a 50-minute meeting with President Ford late yesterday. Congress, he told reporters, will work with President "to the best of our abilities."

"This will not be a Congress which attempts to demean the President," he said. "What the people want is action, and it must be done cooperatively."

Call for Action. While Democratic leaders were interpreting their victory as a public call for action on such issues as unemployment, tax reform and national health insurance, Republicans were talking hopefully of a comeback in 1976.

White House political adviser Dean Burch, who is likely to be leaving the Ford administration before the end of the year, compared the election to 1946 when Democrats lost 13 Senate seats and 55 House seats. President Harry Truman, who at that time was an unelected president as Mr. Ford is now, came back in 1948 to win a narrow victory.

Other Republicans compared the election to 1964 when Sen. Barry Goldwater went down to a landslide defeat carrying Congressmen with him. The GOP came back to make gains in 1966 and capture the presidency two years after that.

"In many ways the problem is not as bad as in 1964," said Eddie Mahe, executive director of the Republican National Committee. "We took similar losses but there is less of an emotional split in our own ranks."

But there clearly was an ideological shift within the shrunken GOP contingent left in the House by Tuesday's election.

The House Wednesday Group, an informal organization of GOP conservatives, lost only one of its 36 members. In contrast, the organization of House conservatives

known as the House Steering Committee lost 30 of its 70 members, including its chairman, Lamar Baker of Tennessee.

Some of the biggest Republican winners Tuesday were Senate progressives who spoke out early and often against Watergate, such as Charles Mathias of Maryland, Richard Schickel of Pennsylvania and Bob Packwood of Oregon.

Another GOP progressive, Gov. William Milliken of Michigan, survived a Democratic tide to win re-election and give the Republicans one of their few big-state victories.

His victory suggests that it was possible for Republicans who had strong individual identification to survive the issue that was supposed to be pervasive—the combination of rising prices and slumping employment. The unemployment rate in Michigan has hovered around 9 per cent, and the state was the hardest hit by the energy crisis because of its concentration of automobile plants.

There were exceptions in the election Tuesday, both to the effectiveness of Watergate-type issues and to the general ideological trend.

Republican James Rhodes won the Ohio governorship again despite his persistent refusal to come to grips with scandal allegations arising from his former administration or to disclose his finances. Republicans lost a progressive governor in Massachusetts, Francis Sargent, and gained a conservative one in South Carolina, Jack Edwards.

"Southern Strategy." On the whole, though, the election was a stunning rebuff for the "Southern strategy" that had formed the cornerstone of Richard Nixon's attempt to shape a new American majority. Republican conservatives lost House seats in Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and Texas.

"Conservatives are down, defeated," said Mississippi GOP chairman Clarke Reed. "They're not going to be back."

Energy Shortage May Make Bonn Relax on Inflation

BONN, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that the energy crisis could force him to relax his stability policy in favor of higher inflation in order to avoid mass unemployment.

"It could happen that the quantities of raw materials and oil could force us into relaxing the stability policy so that unemployment does not go past 5 per cent," Mr. Schmidt declared.

"It is still easier to stand 6 per cent inflation rather than 4 1/2 per cent unemployment," he added. "A government-ordered study has predicted up to a million jobs this winter."

The Chancellor was interviewed in the weekly news magazine Zeit.

Despite a possible increase in inflation, Mr. Schmidt predicted, "we will have no balance-of-payments problems. On the contrary, we are so strong that we can help our client countries overcome their difficulties."

While the Democrats in general and the prospective Democratic presidential candidates in particular will be undergoing a time of testing in 1976, so, too, will President Ford.

He campaigned in 30 states for party candidates, a majority of whom were defeated. Among the defeats was a particularly stinging rebuke in Mr. Ford's home congressional district in western Michigan.

But the campaign was not a total loss for the President, who gained credit from Republicans everywhere for being willing to campaign for causes that were rarely promising.

But the President now has his work cut out for him with a preponderantly Democratic Congress that is in no mood to set itself as a campaign target in 1976. Americans still look to the White House for leadership, which means that Republican hopes for a comeback now depend squarely on President Ford.

lost heroes. There is a malaise. Nevertheless, he and some other conservatives still looked forward to a prospective leadership role by California Gov. Ronald Reagan, who is retiring from office.

A source close to Gov. Reagan said that Tuesday's election had made no change in his plans to tour the country next year speaking out on the issues as a possible prospective conservative alternative to Mr. Ford.

Ideology aside, the most serious Republican losses were in the statehouses, the sources of party patronage and rebuilding capacity. The election left the GOP with 12 out of 50 governorships and one race—Alaska—undecided. The lowest Republican total since 1928.

Even worse, from the Republican point of view, the Democrats now control the statehouses in eight of the 10 largest states—excepting only Ohio and Michigan.

Democratic control in the states limits the GOP ability to recover from its severe losses. It also imposes an extraordinary burden on the Republican National Committee. President Ford is publicly committed, if he seeks election, to operating his campaign through the national committee rather than through an outside operation, as President Nixon did.

On the Democratic side, one of the major impacts of Tuesday's results in terms of 1976 was the removal of a leading presidential hopeful from the ranks—Gov. John G. McGovern of Ohio. His upset defeat at the hands of Mr. Rhodes did, however, project an Ohioan—former astronaut John Glenn—into speculation for second place on the party's next national ticket. Mr. Glenn won a Senate seat by a landslide over Republican Mayor Ralph Perk of Cleveland.

Other presidential hopefuls remained on the track. Re-elected were Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, all considered 1976 Democratic prospects.

Gov. Wallace, elected to a third term, continued to play coy about his 1976 plans. On the face of it, however, the party seemed less vulnerable to its pressures as a result of Tuesday's returns. The Democrats picked up a net of at least four governorships, including California, New York, Illinois and New Jersey.

In all four states, the governor-elect has been mentioned as a prospect for the national ticket—Edmund Brown Jr. in California, Hugh Carey in New York, Dan Walker in Illinois, and Brendan Byrne in New Jersey.

It has been 16 years since either party has chosen a governor as its standard-bearer, but factors that could persuade the Democrats to break that streak.

Economy Issue. Foremost could be the emergence of the economy as the primary political issue. This inward focus might provide a climate more conducive to selecting a state administrator schooled in domestic problems, rather than a Washington-based Democrat with foreign-policy experience.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., agreed that the economy, along with Watergate, was the dominant issue Tuesday. The Democratic sweep, he said, produced a new cohesion in party ranks that will help whomever is the 1976 candidate.

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## Citing Winners in Colorado

## Environmentalists Pleased at Vote Results

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Environmentalists took credit for helping to defeat eight of the "dirty dozen" House members and contributing to the election of 12 of 17 candidates supported by the League of Conservation Voters.

Environmental Action, a privately financed pressure group, had published a list of 12 congressmen it considered objectionable and urged their defeat. The group's success ratio was the best since 1970 when the "dirty dozen" lists started.

The League of Conservation Voters, a campaign committee which contributed about \$80,000 to its selected candidates, joined Environmental Action in hailing Tuesday's election results as proof that environmental concerns are still powerful politically.

Spokesmen for the two groups singled out Colorado as an especially dramatic example of the potency of environmental issues. There, outspoken backers of environmental causes won the governorship, the Senate race and a House seat. Their success bodes ill for Interior Department hopes to step up production of oil shale in Colorado, a controversial mining technique because of the adverse effects on air, water and land.

Fought Olympics. Democrat Richard Lamm, who as a state representative fought against bringing the 1976 Winter Olympics to the state and championed laws to control growth, beat Republican incumbent John D. Vanderhoof for the governorship.

Democrat Gary Hart took away Republican Peter Dominick's Senate seat after a campaign which focused on Sen. Dominick's vote for an amendment to weaken a strip mining bill.

And in a House race, incumbent Democrat Ed Bradley won by a landslide over Republican challenger John J. McLaughlin.

Rockefeller's Nomination Hearings Due. By Jack Nelson. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Three key Democratic leaders said yesterday that they hope confirmation hearings on Nelson Rockefeller's nomination as vice-president will be completed before the current Congress adjourns around Christmas.

Capitol Hill there is a growing feeling that the nomination will be doomed if it is carried over to the new Congress, which will be considerably younger, with more Democrats and liberals, than the current Congress.

In interviews, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, Senate Majority Whip Robert Byrd, of West Virginia, and House Judiciary Committee chairman Peter Rodino Jr., of New Jersey, all stressed the importance of the current Congress acting on the nomination.

President Ford and members of his administration also have urged that Congress give the nomination top priority when it returns next week from its election recess.

Sen. Mansfield said that questions about Mr. Rockefeller's use of his wealth to reward public figures and to advance his own political career should be answered "so that the Senate can face up to its responsibility to act before adjournment."

He said that Mr. Rockefeller's nomination "is in danger, but not great danger."

Sen. Byrd said, "As of now, Rockefeller probably would be confirmed but... time doesn't work in his favor, because it gives the opportunity for other questions to arise."

Earlier, in a television interview, Sen. Byrd expressed apprehension about the fact that a Democrat—House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma—would succeed Mr. Ford if anything happened to end his presidency before a vice-president was confirmed.

Sen. Byrd indicated that he thought it would be wrong for a Democrat to succeed a Republican under such circumstances.

The Senate Rules Committee plans to resume its confirmation hearings next Wednesday.

Rep. Rodino said he hopes that he can begin the Judiciary Committee's hearings during the week beginning Nov. 17. "I believe there is a sufficient period of time—about three weeks—to complete it before we adjourn," Rep. Rodino said.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Nixon's Condition Keeps Improving

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 1 (AP).—The pneumonia in former President Richard Nixon's partially collapsed right lung is clearing up and his overall condition continues to improve, his doctor said today.

X-rays showed that the pneumonia in Mr. Nixon's right lung is "responding well to antibiotic therapy and resolving," Dr. John Langen said in his written daily report on the former president.

Dr. Langen also said that the amount of fluid in Mr. Nixon's left lung continued to decrease. Both lung problems are believed after-effects of the pleuritis surgery Mr. Nixon underwent last week. Mr. Nixon's vital signs remain stable, Dr. Langen said, and "we're gradually increasing his activity."

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## Marxists Kill Army Officer In Argentina

### Guerrilla Attacks Flout State of Siege

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 7 (AP).—Outlawed Marxist guerrillas flouted Argentina's new state of siege today, killing an army officer, burning military vehicles and raiding a busy commuter railroad station.

The attacks apparently signaled a refusal by the terrorists to accept the assumption of broad powers yesterday by President Isabel Peron in order to end what the government called an "inhuman and criminal terrorist plan against the entire nation."

Maj. Nestor Horacio Lopez, a military high school instructor, was machine-gunned to death and a military guard was seriously wounded in a guerrilla ambush as Maj. Lopez was getting into his car.

Police sources said at least 18 army buses parked in a factory lot 20 miles north of here were virtually destroyed by bombs and fire. They attributed the raid to the outlawed People's Revolutionary Army (ERP).

Take Over Railroad Station  
The sources said an ERP group briefly took control of suburban Avellaneda railroad station, at gun point, to hand out revolutionary propaganda and spray walls with anti-government slogans.

Federal police announced that bomb-disposal experts exploded a charge planted in front of a primary school last night. No one was injured, but the building was heavily damaged.

Interior Minister Alberto Rocamora said the state of siege was imposed because of anonymous threats that schoolchildren and teachers would be killed and their classrooms bombed. "It was

## 10 of 34 Envoys Back In Ethiopia on Orders

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—According to Vice-Foreign Minister Kebede Gebre, only 10 of Ethiopia's 34 heads of diplomatic missions overseas have so far complied with the order of the military government to return here by Saturday for briefing.

He told newsmen that some envoys had requested extensions of the deadline for educational, medical or social reasons, but that no envoy had declared that he did not intend to come back.

## Qantas Pilots Get More Than Prime Minister

SYDNEY, Nov. 7 (Reuters).

—Jumbo jet captains employed by the Australian airline Qantas will earn more in salary than the prime minister today.

Senior pilots will earn \$47,000. The prime minister's salary is \$45,600. But his special expense allowance of \$10,900 a year keeps him ahead.

The decision by the tribunal gives a 29.5-per-cent increase to 620 pilots, 250 flight engineers and 55 navigators.

the drop of water that caused the glass to overflow," he said.

Mrs. Peron, widow of the late President Juan Peron, took the step after a top-level meeting was held on how to curtail violence, the government said. The announcement came four days after the chief of the federal police, Alberto Villar, and his wife were assassinated by leftist guerrillas.

136 Killed  
The state of siege, a lesser form of martial law, will allow the government to act against crime and terrorism without recourse to normal court procedures. At least 136 persons have been killed in political violence since Mrs. Peron became President after the death of her husband on July 1.

On Monday, Mrs. Peron appointed Luis Argaide to head the 18,000-man federal police force, which is fighting terrorism from left and right-wing guerrilla organizations.

Free-Drink Row On U.S. Air Route  
NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).

A free-liquor controversy has erupted on the New York-Florida airline route. National Airlines took out newspaper advertisements seeking to attract coach passengers with an offer of two free cocktails for all adults on flights from New York to Miami and Port Lauderdale. Drinks in coach class have been \$1.50 each. They have been free only in first class.

Eastern Air Lines immediately matched National's offer, and promised to extend it to other routes, but complained that National's action was "unconscionable."

Eastern said the drinks would cost it \$3 million a year. There was no word from Delta Air Lines, the other nonstop carrier to Florida.

## U.S., Spain Adjourn Talks On Bases Pact

### Madrid Is Seeking Security Guarantee

MADRID, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The United States and Spain today ended the first round of formal talks aimed at renewing the agreement that grants U.S. armed forces the use of Spanish bases. American officials said the talks were "exploratory" and that neither side established a detailed position.

A joint communiqué described the four days of meetings as "friendly" and said delegations of the two countries would meet in Washington next month.

The chief U.S. negotiator was Ambassador-at-Large Robert McCloskey.

Under the terms of the current agreement, due to expire in August of next year, Spain grants the United States the use of air bases near Madrid, Seville and Zaragoza, and a Polaris submarine base at Rota, near the Strait of Gibraltar. In exchange, Spain has been receiving technical, economic and cultural aid.

Sources close to the Spanish government said Spain was expected to ask the United States for a formal security treaty, and U.S. officials confirmed that, in the talks, Spanish emphasis has been in the security field.

Lisbon Talks  
LISBON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Mr. McCloskey arrived here today to discuss with government leaders the renewal of the U.S. lease on an air base on Lajes, in the Azores.

Mr. McCloskey, who arrived from Madrid in a U.S. government aircraft, was met at a military air base near here by the American ambassador to Portugal, Stuart Scott, and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Mr. McCloskey said he would meet President Francisco de Costa Gomes and Premier Vasco Santos Goncalves tomorrow "to continue talks already in progress about Lajes."

The U.S. lease on the air base ran out in February. Portuguese and American officials have been discussing its renewal for about five months.

Lajes is part of the Azores island group, about 300 miles west of the Portuguese mainland. More than 3,000 U.S. Air Force personnel are stationed on Lajes.

In September of last year, the United States considered withdrawing from Lajes. But a month later, the base became strategically important as a refueling point for U.S. planes transporting war materials to Israel during the Middle East war.



FIRE-FIGHTER—Looking like someone out of a science fiction movie, this American fireman is testing fire-fighting equipment. The bar is for smashing doors.

## Obituaries

### John C. Farrar, U.S. Author, Literary Editor, Publisher

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).—John C. Farrar, 79, poet, playwright and founder of two publishing companies died Tuesday night at his home after a long illness.

Mr. Farrar's life as an editor and publisher coincided with the development of American literature after World War I. He was part of the literary texture of his time, publishing major works, speaking out against censorship and developing talent.

He retired 2 1/2 years ago. Mr. Farrar, Stanley Rinehart and Mr. Rinehart's mother, mystery novelist Mary Roberts Rinehart, founded Farrar and Rinehart, Inc. in 1929. Mr. Farrar was editor, vice-president and chairman of the board. Post Steven Vincent Benet was the company's principal reader.

An award-winning series published by Farrar and Rinehart was the "Rivers of America" group in 21 volumes.

By the time he entered the publishing field with his own company, Mr. Farrar had himself already produced poetry, a one-act play ("Nervous"), based on his flying experience in World War I, a full-length book and an anthology.

In 1919 he was a reporter and feature writer for the New York World, became editor, in 1921, of the New York Literary Monthly, "The Bookman," and wrote a book column in Time magazine.

He also founded the publishing house of Farrar, Straus and Co.

Mr. Farrar was born in Burlington, Vt., Feb. 25, 1895. He went to Yale University and received a degree in 1919.

His wife, Margaret Fetherbridge Farrar, is a former crossword-puzzle editor for The New Times who also edited crossword-puzzle books and was an associate and advisory editor with Farrar, Straus and Co.

Eric Linklater  
ABERDEEN, Scotland, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Scottish novelist Eric Linklater, 75, died in a nursing home here today a few weeks after being admitted with thrombosis of the legs, his family said.

Mr. Linklater was one of Britain's most prolific authors for more than 30 years. His work included novels, short stories, history, biography and travel books.

But he will be best remembered for his novel "Private Angelo," written in 1946 and made into a film three years later starring Peter O'Toole, and for 1939 novels "Don Juan in America" and "Magna Merriman."

He wrote a history of Scotland and one of the royal house of Stuart.

Mr. Linklater was born into a seafaring family long settled in the Orkney Islands. He studied medicine but later joined a famous Scottish regiment, the Black Watch. He was wounded in action during World War I.

Mr. Linklater was assistant editor of The Times during the period 1927-31. He spent the years 1928-30 in the United States on a Commonwealth fellowship. His first books, "White Man's Saga" and "Poet's Pub" were published in 1929.

Helene Thimg  
VIENNA, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Helene Thimg, 85, widow of theatrical producer Max Reinhardt, died today of heart failure.

She was a member of an Austrian stage family. Her father, Hugo and her brothers Hermann and Hans were stars of the Vienna theater. She met Reinhardt in the Thalia in Berlin where he was director of the Deutsche Theater.

Fernanda Leas  
NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP).—Fernanda Wallmaker Leas, 53, a socialite heiress to the Vienna maker department store fortune, died Tuesday of pneumonia. She was hospitalized Sept. 12 after plunging from her fifth-floor apartment window.

Jean Verrier  
PARIS, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Jean Verrier, 59, the prefect of Paris, died today of a heart attack. He became prefect—the city's top law enforcement post—in 1971.

Rev. Clare Scratch  
DENVER, Nov. 7 (AP).—Funeral services were held Tuesday for the Rev. Clare Scratch, 74, former missionary and United Nations representative in the Far East. He died Saturday.

## DEATH NOTICE

THE FUNERAL SERVICE for Wolfgang Wolf will take place at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, November 12th, at the Golden Green Crematorium, 1000 Lonsdale. Flowers may be sent to the crematorium.

## Says 5 Bills Died During Congress Recess

### Ford Pocket-Veto Claims Stirring Dispute

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Without waiting to see whether the new Congress will be "veto-proof," President Ford is asserting the right to a pocket veto of bills sent to him during the current election recess.

Since the recess began on Oct. 18, Mr. Ford has withheld his signature from five bills and has sent them back to Congress, declaring that they have been pocket-vetoes.

The Constitution gives the President 10 days from the receipt of a bill to sign it, let it become law without his signature or veto it and send it back to Congress to consider his objections and vote on overriding the veto.

Under the pocket-veto provision, the passage of 10 days makes a bill law "unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return" to the House and Senate so that the overriding procedures can be followed.

Critics Agree  
Both the White House and critics in the Senate agree the implication of the five presidential messages is that even if Congress votes to override the vetoes by the required two-thirds majority, President Ford will still claim that the bills cannot become law because his pocket-veto killed them.

The bills involved vary widely in content. They would:

- Change the way the government administers \$680 million in vocational rehabilitation funds.
- Increase protections for migrant farm laborers.
- Make it harder for the Interior Department to grant rights-of-way for power transmission lines running through wildlife refuges and national parks.
- Pay private claims in two hardship cases.

Congress must decide when it returns on Nov. 18 whether some or all of the bills call for votes to override the vetoes—thereby

possibly setting up court cases to test pocket-veto power—or whether to re-enact some or all of the bills, requiring President Ford to veto them again if he chooses to.

Charges of White House abuse of the pocket-veto power have been made with increasing frequency since former President Richard Nixon proclaimed during the five-day 1970 Christmas recess that he was pocket-vetoing a health bill and it was useless for Congress to attempt to override it.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., has become

so wary of the threat of a pocket veto that he will not transmit the most important Senate-passed measures to the White House near the start of a recess without an administration assurance that the pocket veto will not be used.

A major veterans' education benefits bill passed last month being held at the Senate for the reason.

Critics of the Nixon-Ford veto policy say the purpose of the provision—to avoid long periods of uncertainty on the status of legislation—is satisfied when Congress makes arrangements to reconvene promptly considers the veto question when Congress reconvenes. They say pocket vetoes were designed for an era of long congressional recesses, not the short ones common today.

Two major Supreme Court decisions in 1929 and 1930, give no hint some arguing pocket vetoes recently, the U.S. District Court here has ruled that Mr. Nixon's Christmas, 1970, veto was invalid as the U.S. Court of Appeals affirmed the ruling.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who served as both plaintiff and lawyer in the test case, has called on President Ford and the Justice Department to obey the Court's Appeals ruling or appeal it.

French-U.K. Law To Be Combined In New Hebrides  
PARIS, Nov. 7 (AP).—A combination of the English and French systems of justice is to be introduced into the New Hebrides Islands of the south Pacific under a revision of the Anglo-French condominium, the French cabinet was told yesterday.

Olivier Stix, Secretary of State for Overseas Territories, reported an agreement with Joan Lester, under secretary at the British Foreign Office, to revise the 1966 agreement under which the islands are jointly ruled.

The French legal code will be retained, but the British judicial procedure will be used to judge them. Officials conceded that the differences would create certain problems. For instance, the French code continues to consider certain crimes as capital crimes, but the British system has abolished the death penalty.

Currently, there are both English and French courts, as well as condominium and native courts.

China Population Falls Below UN's Estimate in 1973  
PEKING, Nov. 7 (Reuters).

The population of China is now officially nearly 800 million, nearly a million less than a UN estimate last year—evidence that the nation's birth control program may have become effective.

In March, 1973, a UN report put China's population at 800,721,000, the latest issue of the magazine China Reconstructs reported that there were large differences in the birthrate in different parts of the country.

In Shanghai, where the birth control program has been most successful, the birthrate is 4.8 per thousand. In Peking it is just more than twice as much, at 9.7 per thousand.

But in Sinkiang, a desert region in western China, the birthrate is 30 per thousand. The magazine explained that the areas of low density and regions inhabited by minority races, population growth is encouraged.

37 Drown in Philippines  
MANILA, Nov. 7 (AP).—Thirty-seven persons drowned when the wreck of a ship was found in a river 330 miles south of here, the military said.

## Honduras Striving to Get Aid to Its Hurricane Victims

SAN PEDRO SULA, Honduras, Nov. 7 (NYT).—More than a month after a hurricane devastated large areas of this country, the rivers along the northern coast are still swollen, the land is saturated and 30,000 people are reported to be isolated by floodwaters and mud.

But food, medicine and clothing donated by the United States and other countries appears to be reaching the victims with a minimum of loss.

Relief supplies are going to the people who need them with maybe a 10-per-cent efficiency, which is a good record, says Arthur E. Flynn, a representative of the League of Red Cross Societies. Mr. Flynn recently investigated reports that supplies were being hoarded, stolen or sold, and found them false.

The Honduran authorities have appealed to the United States and other countries for helicopters to fly relief supplies to inaccessible areas. The United States sent four helicopters after the hurricane struck but pulled them out three weeks ago. Meanwhile, supplies are getting through to most of the victims by truck and tractor, horse and mule, and canoe.

Situation is Difficult  
"It's a difficult situation, but the Hondurans are devising ingenious ways to get relief to the people," said the U.S. ambassador, Philip Sanchez, just back from a two-day tour of the most devastated regions in the Sula and Aguan valleys.

In the midst of the emergency, there were strong rumors of government crisis. Foreign Minister Cesar Batres resigned "for personal reasons" and there were reports—denied by the government—that the entire cabinet had stepped down.

Press accounts linked the political turmoil to the reported mishandling of the relief effort, but informed sources said that the root of the problem was strong opposition from the private sector to the government's plans for economic and social reforms.

Even before the hurricane, Honduras was poorer than even other country in Latin America except Haiti. The chief of state, Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, heads a mild military regime that rules without a constitution or a congress but permits a relatively free press, political parties and other basic civil rights. He has brought a team of liberal civilian technocrats into the cabinet to draft a national development plan and agrarian reform. This program is under fire from cattlemen and business and commercial associations.

Stability Claimed  
"There is complete stability in the government and throughout the country," the Minister of Interior and Justice, Col. Juan Melgar Castro, declared recently. He denied that there was a government crisis and said that the President was determined to carry out the agrarian reform.

Assessments of the country's losses in the hurricane are staggering. Lt. Col. Eduardo Andino Lopez, coordinator for the permanent Council for National Emergency, said that 8,000 to 10,000 people had been killed.

"The devastation is much worse than the Mangrove earthquake of Christmas, 1972, because, in addition to human losses, the country's economy has been crippled," said Fernando Hernandez de Aguiar, a Peruvian economist who is representing the Organization of American States here.

A mission sent by the United States Agency for International Development visited Honduras from Sept. 28 to Oct. 2 and drafted a grim report on the damages. About 800,000 people, or 20 per cent of the population, had been directly affected by the storm, it said. Material losses were estimated at \$500 million or nearly one-half the gross national product. The destruction included 75 per cent of the banana production, the country's main export, as well as livestock, much of the corn, rice and citrus crops, and roads, bridges, railroad lines and housing.

## Greek Employees At U.S. Bases on 24-Hour Strike

ATHENS, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Hundreds of Greek employees of U.S. military bases demonstrated today outside the American Air Base Athens airport.

They were representing 20 Greek workers at U.S. military installations throughout the country who went on a 24-hour strike to protest alleged anti-Greek studies by American military personnel.

Demonstrators carried placards saying "You are Our Guests, Our Countrymen," and "Send Filmmakers to Turkey," a reference to the screening at Athens Base of a documentary show recent events in Cyprus. Greeks consider the film offensive to their cause.

U.S. Ambassador Jack Kuback made an official apology for the incident, but the Greeks "not appeased."

They were also calling for a statement of U.S. Greek consuls at the Athens Air Base, who dismissed for economic reasons and we request the American respect our national customs and dignity," a spokesman for strikers said.

Four thousand American servicemen are stationed in Greece at seven military installations, including two major Navy bases, two air bases and six communications stations.

2 Quito Bombing Linked to Parle By OAS on Cuba  
QUITO, Ecuador, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Two bombs exploded here as diplomats of the Organization of American States gathered for a meeting tomorrow to discuss whether to lift a 10-year policy of isolating Cuba. Five persons, including pregnant women, were injured.

Diplomats and security officials said they suspected the attack was mounted by leftist groups as a show of force against the presence in Quito of Juanita Castro, sister of Cuba's Premier, Fidel Castro. She broke with brother years ago and is on to lifting sanctions against Cuba.

Authorities said one "smashed the windows of Brazilian Cultural Institute blocks from the Congress Palace, the site of the OAS meeting."

They said the other "some damage to the Bolivian Embassy, across the street from Congress Palace, and killed a watchman and his pre wife."

Both Brazil and Bolivia against lifting sanctions at Cuba, but officials from countries say they are still decided on how they will vote.

Monk Said to Aid Dutch Prison Role  
THE HAGUE, Nov. 7 (AP).—A 45-year-old monk yesterday police here that he smuggled pistols to the convicts who last week's Scheveningen prison strike, a police spokesman said.

The Benedictine monk identified as Antonius Noten of St. Louis Abbey in the eastern Dutch town of Oosterbeek said the monk delivered weapons to one of the two Dutchmen who joined with a Palestinian hijacker and an Algerian taking 22 persons hostage in prison Oct. 26.

French Mail Strike Bar Government B  
PARIS, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Major postal unions rejected today government proposals and France's three-week-old strike.

The unions are demanding 200-franc (\$40) raises for workers and more manpower for the government-run postal, phone and telegraph service.

The government has not made salary or manpower concessions but has offered better retirement and promotion benefits.

55 من الأهل

## After His Troops Fight Each Other

Amin Seen Obscuring Crisis  
By Threats to U.K., Tanzania

By Dial Torgerson

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 7.—Beset by the worst domestic crisis of his military rule over Uganda, Gen. Idi Amin is lashing out at Britain and Tanzania.

He has told the British High Commission to virtually close down by next weekend, and has ordered all British firms to register with the Uganda government—a possible prelude to expropriation.

He is sending troops in the

E. Germany  
Mobilizes to  
Get Crop In

BERLIN, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—East Germany is engaged in an all-out effort to catch up on harvesting and sowing schedules, badly hit by weeks of rain.

Agriculture is helping to sow thousands of acres of the winter grain crop, because the rain had made the ground boggy and ruled out the use of normal equipment, the ADN news agency reported today.

ADN said 3,375,000 acres—71.7 per cent of the total envisaged for the winter grain—had been sown by air so far.

Meanwhile, press reports said that thousands of volunteers, ranging from journalists to party functionaries, had been working in the fields to catch up on time lost in the sugar-beet harvest.

Weather Improves

Two-and-a-half times as much rain as usual fell during the month of October, according to official figures. With the improved weather of the past few days, farmers are working in shifts to accelerate harvesting and sowing, ADN reported.

Only 41.9 per cent of the sugar-beet crop has been gathered, according to ADN. At this date last year, 90 per cent of the crop had been brought in.

Machines and workers have been sent to the Magdeburg, Halle and Leipzig areas, where the sugar-beet crop is concentrated, to help in the harvest.

About 16,000 people, including East German and Soviet soldiers, joined forces with the farmers last weekend in the Frankfurt-am-der-Oder district, a local paper said.

Another local paper reported that a bonus was being offered for the best daily performance.

Yugoslav Students Help

BELGRADE, Nov. 7 (NTT).—Some 22,000 Yugoslav students joined thousands of soldiers last week in working the flood-stricken fields of Vojvodina, the news agency Tanjug has reported.

Vojvodina Province, which lies between Belgrade and the border with Hungary, is the richest agricultural region in the country. But nearly continuous rain this fall and the flooding of the Sava River have proved disastrous to crops.

U.K. Police Clear  
Meat Protesters

HOLYHEAD, Wales, Nov. 7 (AP).—Beef farmers protesting high meat imports were finally cleared from a railroad track here yesterday after police moved in with a heavy crane.

Some of the farmers, protesting Britain's plummeting meat prices, laid across the track on one of the main Wales-to-London routes. The track had been blocked by tractors and other vehicles since Tuesday.

The cranes moved the vehicles and police cleared the way away. One policeman was slightly injured in a clash.



ROAD MISHAP—West German tow-trucks trying to clear autobahn near Mainz yesterday of damaged cars after about 50 of them were involved in a mass collision caused by a heavy fog and an icy road. One person was killed and 35 hurt.

## 30th Anniversary of His Execution

## Russians Glorify Superspy Richard Sorge

By Gerard Loughran

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Thirty years ago today at dawn, the Japanese hanged Soviet superspy Richard Sorge, possibly the world's most successful secret agent.

Deliberately or not, the execution at Tokyo's Sugamo Prison coincided with the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Last night, national television carried a film about his exploits, including shots of his tombstone in a Japanese graveyard. A sculpture titled simply "Sorge" was on display in a popular Moscow exhibition of socialist-realist art. He carries the title "Hero of the Soviet Union," the nation's top award, and a film has been made of his life.

History has it that Sorge went to the gallows crying "Long live the Soviet Union and the Red Army."

He contributed to the continued existence of both.

Sorge's greatest coups were to

inform the Kremlin in advance of the date of the Nazi invasion of Poland, the date of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union, the fact that Japan intended to enter the Pacific war, but did not plan to invade Siberia—information which may have saved Moscow.

Sorge, who jumped from a World War I leg wound, started spying for the Soviet Union in 1928 and began his brilliant intelligence career in Tokyo four years later.

Posting as a Nazi correspondent,

he ingratiated himself so closely with the German Embassy that he acted as an unofficial press attaché.

But he found his double-life nerve-racking and arduous. A clandestine communication to Moscow on Oct. 7, 1938, said: "We are exhausted and tense, but we remain disciplined."

And in October, 1940: "May I count on being able to return home at the end of the war? I have just turned 45 and have been on this job for 11 years."

Ironically, Sorge's greatest triumph went unheeded. In the spring of 1941 he sent a stream of messages warning of Germany's plans to turn on the Soviet Union, culminating with the exact date.

Stalin ignored them and the reports were pigeonholed as "doubtful and misleading information."

"Defense of Moscow"

But his Sept. 14, 1941, transmission, "The Japanese government has decided not to advance against the U.S.S.R.," enabled Stalin to transfer crack troops from the Pacific coast and throw them into the successful defense of Moscow against the Germans at a critical moment.

Sorge was arrested Oct. 12, 1941, three days after returning from a trip to Manchuria which confirmed his information about Japanese intentions.

He was hanged three years later.

Schlesinger Plans  
To Increase U.S.  
Forces in Alaska

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said that he intends to increase the number of U.S. combat troops in Alaska, partly to help safeguard expanding investment in oil production there.

Mr. Schlesinger did not give a timetable for his plan, and military sources suggested that it could take some time, perhaps years, since Mr. Schlesinger is also trying to raise U.S. combat strength in Europe.

But the defense chief said it was his intention to add eventually at least a 4,000 to 5,000-man brigade to the one now based in Alaska, and to strengthen U.S. air forces in the region.

Mr. Schlesinger disclosed his plans in a brief press conference last week during a visit to Elmendorf Air Force Base in Alaska.

He said that when the Army, in the post-Vietnam era, was scaled down from 16 divisions to the current 13 1/3, the forces in Alaska which then consisted of two brigades, "were unduly reduced" to a single brigade.

Sweden Says Crime  
Against Persons Is Up

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Crime against persons was 7 per cent higher in Sweden from January to September than in the corresponding period of last year, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported today.

A breakdown showed aggravated assault was also up by 7 per cent, including 64 slayings, 22 more than in the like period of 1973. Attempted murder dropped by 10 cases to 107.

United Europe Favored

KONSTANZ, West Germany, Nov. 7 (UPI).—About 72 per cent of West Germans aged 16 or over favor the idea of a United States of Europe, a survey said today. The Allensbacher Institute which conducted the survey did not say how many persons it questioned.

Moro and Leone  
Confer on Crisis

ROME, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Premier-designate Aldo Moro today gave President Giovanni Leone a progress report on his attempt to form a new government.

Mr. Moro's aides said that he had scheduled further meetings with financial experts and potential coalition partners.

Italy has been without a government since the center-left coalition of Premier Mariano Rumor collapsed Oct. 2.

Meanwhile, Italy's three main labor unions called a four-hour general strike for tomorrow to support demands for higher cost-of-living allowances and guaranteed wages.

## No Strict Timetable

## '9' Agree, Sort of, to Clean Rivers

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7 (IHT).—European Economic Community ministers responsible for environment today agreed to try to clean up Europe's rivers, particularly major waterways such as the Rhine.

In the agreement, which involves no strict timetable, fell far short of the expectations of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg who are the victims of pollution from such industrial neighbors as Germany and France.

The Dutch asked for a clear promise from Germany about measures that the Germans intended to take to depollute the Rhine, which, according to a Dutch official here, is "pure poison" by the time it reaches the Dutch frontier.

Belgian representatives said that the German reluctance to accept firm obligations was a serious criticism of the EEC, in which member nations are supposed to act in the joint interests of each other.

The Germans accepted the general principle of cleaning up the rivers, but protested there was limited action that the federal government could take. The responsibility for preventing the Rhine's pollution was largely in the hands of the German states, Bonn said.

The Netherlands was annoyed about the increasing quantities of potassium salts that are being discharged into the river, reducing the Rhine's capacity to refresh its waters.

Although it was a low-key meet-

ing—the British minister, Anthony Crosland, was reported by his officials to have been "bored"—there was no lack of mutual recrimination between the delegates. The Dutch blamed the French and Germans for most of the waterway pollution, and the Germans blamed the French.

Tight Underpants to Be Studied  
As Factor in Virility of Men

EDINBURGH, Nov. 7 (AP).—A woman doctor is investigating the possibility that tight underpants affect men's virility and says she would like to test her theory on killed Scotsmen and unclad Nigerian tribesmen.

Dr. Ann Chandley, 38, a genetics researcher at Edinburgh's Western General Hospital, said she has found that animals such as rabbits and gorillas produce sperm with a fertility count of about 88 per cent.

"But no man who has been tested has sperm that is more than 75-per-cent perfect," she said. "It could be that tight underpants cause high temperatures in the testicles of civilized man and that brings about abnormalities."

Dr. Chandley said she and her colleagues in the hospital's Clinical and Population Cytogenetics Unit, which officially opened today, hope to do research on members of Scottish Highland regiments who traditionally wear nothing under their kilts, and on unclad Nigerian tribesmen.

Officers in the Scottish regiments said they believed Dr. Chandley would have no trouble finding volunteers provided the experiment was rigorous and realistic.

The research prompted an angry response from one of Britain's major underwear makers, Lyle and Scott.

"This is simply scare-mongering," a spokesman said. "One has only to examine the birth rate of this country. Y-fronts seem to have done nothing to our young men."

'Blockade' of Florida's Coast  
Nets an Ounce of Marijuana

MIAMI, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The first sea blockade of U.S. waters since the Civil War resulted in the seizure of an ounce of marijuana and 50 undersized lobsters, informed sources said yesterday.

The blockade of 276 miles of Florida's east coast by 39 vessels and six aircraft, which began at 5 p.m. Tuesday, ended on schedule at 11 a.m. Wednesday.

Sources said the blockade was aimed generally at curbing drug smuggling into Florida, and specifically at possible interception of a vessel thought to be carrying 5,000 pounds of marijuana. The boat was believed manned by a crew which apparently hijacked other vessels and killed those aboard.

The blockade was a coordinated effort of the Coast Guard, U.S. Customs, the Border Patrol, Federal Drug Enforcement Administration and police from Florida's Dade and Broward Counties.

One source reported that a fishing vessel searched was found to have aboard lobsters which were below legal size.

Another source said a search of one vessel turned up an ounce of marijuana, "apparently someone's personal supply."

Agencies participating in the blockade included the Coast Guard, U.S. Customs, the Border Patrol, Federal Drug Enforcement Administration and police from Florida's Dade and Broward Counties.

It is not based on seizures. It was an intelligence-gathering operation. It could be a deterrent to drug smugglers because they will not know when or where we may do it again," a spokesman for the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration said.

The blockade extended from Key West at the south end of the Florida Keys to Vero Beach, about midway up the Florida peninsula on the Atlantic side.

Late last summer the Coast Guard began patrols of the Caribbean Sea between Cuba and Haiti and the Yucatan straits to search U.S. registry vessels thought to be carrying narcotics. Those patrols have resulted in four major marijuana seizures.

## Iran Air's 'Silk Route'

## The fast way to China and Japan. As the 'Homa' flies.



The Great Wall of China.



The charm of Japan.

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## 'Mandates' for Mr. Ford

When it comes to extracting "mandates" from election results we can be as arbitrary as the next person. In fact, a certain subjective arbitrariness is inherent in the traditional postelection game of figuring out who has been "mandated" to do what. And so, with that understood, we do not hesitate to share with you our own thoughts about some of the things we think the voters were trying to say to President Ford, to the Democrats and to the newly-elected government of the District of Columbia in Tuesday's voting.

We begin with President Ford who chose to make himself something of an issue by his dogged, not to say frenetic, campaigning on behalf of Republican candidates in some 20 states. There is no use arguing how much his efforts may have helped or hindered his party's cause in this place or that; one has only to look at the overall results to conclude that Mr. Ford didn't help his party's fortunes very much.

And we can think of at least a couple of reasons that this was so. One is that the American public is genuinely hungry, in a general way, for presidential leadership—for something to serve as an antidote, if you will, to the shame and squalor of the Nixon years. And the other is that Gerald Ford hasn't satisfied this need because, not to put too fine a point upon it, he hasn't been performing like a president. In the first few weeks, perhaps, he may have seemed to be doing so. In the euphoria of what has come to be called the English-muffin phase, there was a wonderfully refreshing decency at the White House; there was dancing—and an open door. There were even a few firm decisions to break with earlier policies. Then came the sudden shock of his pardoning of Richard Nixon on grounds that seemed to have a lot more to do with personal loyalty and compassion than sound public policy, and after that the plunge into rough and partisan politicking for no more compelling

public purpose than his stated concern that "if I don't do anything and we lose, Republicans in the House would say I didn't even try."

Well, the Republicans in the House—or what's left of them—can't say that. The President certainly tried. But in the process, he behaved so much in the manner of a House minority leader, or of a party chairman, or of the personal protector of his predecessor, as to raise quite serious questions about who he really thinks he is—and what he now intends to be. We cannot pretend to know. But we suspect that what a lot of voters were saying on Tuesday, by indirection and by implication, was that they understand and condemn the abuses and misdeeds of Watergate; that they hold the Republican party to some degree responsible; that they expect better of their government; that they are not much interested in raucous and partisan debate over which is the party of peace (or of inflation); and that they desperately yearn for leadership in a search for real solutions to the real problems of unemployment and high prices and energy shortages that hit closest to home.

In short, as all this pertains to Mr. Ford, the voters seem to be saying that they want the President to be more like a president. Their message does not include, of course, an explanation of how he is now supposed to deal, presidentially, with an overwhelmingly Democratic Congress; that's how it often is with "mandates."

But the logic of the situation suggests that if the President is to deal effectively with the urgent problems he faces, he is going to have to temper partisanship in favor of collaboration with the opposition party. There may be something going for him here, however; if we correctly read the anxious mood of the electorate, the voters will also be expecting a similar spirit of constructive collaboration from the Democrats.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Up to the Democrats

The Democratic party has drawn handsome gains out of the difficulties of the incumbent Republicans. The brutal realities of inflation and recession, the fear of depression, and the memory of Watergate worked together to wreak heavy damage on the GOP from New York to California.

If the Democrats are to capitalize on Tuesday's victory to win the presidency in two years' time, they urgently need leaders of national stature. None seems to have emerged from this week's election. The Democrats are left with the circle of more or less familiar faces in the Senate, none of whom as yet has stirred much enthusiasm.

The midterm election had its biggest impact in the House of Representatives, where the Democrats increased their margin of control by more than 40 seats, providing them with a genuine working majority. Some Republican stalwarts in the House were defeated while several capable Democratic congressmen, such as Richard Ottinger and James Scheuer of New York, were returned.

Economic dissatisfaction was clearly the primary source of the increase in Democratic majorities and the loss of Republican House seats almost uniformly across the nation. Moral issues also conditioned popular thinking. The appalling deceit practiced by Nixon, the unmasking of Spiro Agnew as a bribe-taker and a tax-evader, the selling of government decisions for cash from corrupt corporations, and the blatant favoritism and injustice of President Ford's pardon of Nixon—these, and other scandals, have rocked the American people during the last two years.

Americans are still a people with a moral sense in public affairs, despite recurrent episodes of political corruption and despite the materialism and hedonistic self-indulgence that characterizes too much of the nation's style of life. Americans retain their capacity for indignation about wrongdoers in high places. That indignation was expressed Tuesday in many parts of the country. The ouster of several Republicans who had supported Nixon on the House Judiciary Committee, notably Rep. Charles Sandman of New Jersey, exemplified this protest vote.

In the Senate, those Republican incum-

bents who have progressive records on economic issues and who had kept their distance from the Nixon White House fared the most successfully. In this group were Sens. Jacob Javits of New York, Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania, Charles Mathias of Maryland, and Robert Packwood of Oregon.

But in the more conservative farm and desert states, right-wing Republican candidates proved in a few instances that personal style and skillful campaigning could offset economic issues and the association with Nixon. Thus, Sen. Henry Bellmon in Oklahoma, who preceded John Mitchell as the manager of Nixon's presidential bid in 1968, and Sen. Robert Dole in Kansas, who used to be Nixon's most aggressive defender in the Senate, both squeezed back into office.

In Colorado, however, Democrats picked up a Senate seat, profiting from both the anti-Republican trend and a superior campaign by their own nominee, Gary Hart. The loser was Sen. Peter Dominick, a two-term Goldwater conservative whose reactionary views are now out of step with the environment-minded majority.

The Democrats increased the number of statehouses under their control but, as usual, personalities and local issues were more important than any national trend. It is hard to believe, for example, that Ohio voters had much concern for post-Watergate morality when they defeated Gov. John Gilligan, one of the ablest Democratic state executives, and replaced him with ex-Gov. James Rhodes, a routine partisan with a questionable record.

If the Democrats have not yet found national leaders, have they the capacity to formulate a national program? Now that they have increased their strength in the House and the Senate, it is up to them to achieve the coherence and inner discipline that will enable them to offer viable alternatives to the program of the Ford administration. The public also wants to avoid any worsening of unemployment and poverty. The Democrats can justify Tuesday's vote of confidence only if they develop a balanced program to meet these divergent economic pressures.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Mideast War Threat

The possibility of a new [Mideast] war has arisen at a time when the Western alliance is no more prepared to deal with its consequences than it was a year ago. No matter who starts the war, there would almost certainly be a second application of the oil weapon. It would be likely to be applied over a longer period and more severely than last time. This would be so whether the war

ended in an Arab or an Israeli victory or another stalemate. In the course of the war there would be no doubt the same rift between the Americans and the Europeans as to how far the Israelis should be helped. Indeed it could well be much deeper than before since over the past year the Europeans have become generally more pro-Arab and more than ever frightened of the consequences of an oil embargo.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 8, 1899

NEW YORK—Fine weather was general today, especially on the East Coast, for the municipal elections held in many parts of the country. There was the usual trouble with the city machines. In New York for example, there were more arrests for illegal registration and voting than ever before, but Tammany Hall is still expected to carry the city by about 50,000 votes.

#### Fifty Years Ago

November 8, 1924

CHICAGO—While the football fan in the grandstand thinks that Red Grange is merely out-running his opposition for the long string of touchdowns which have made the Illinois player famous, Coach A.A. Stagg of the University of Chicago believes otherwise. "It is not just his speed, but his judgment and intelligence that make him an outstanding football player."



## Israeli-Palestinian Poison: Search for Antidote

By Fawaz Turki

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Uri Evd is an Israeli who was born and grew up in Haifa. Meeting Palestinians at home and abroad, Uri Evd came to reject the false, stereotyped image of them he had acquired. Uri Evd found that the dominant clichés used to characterize Palestinians were remote from his experience of them. And, if in the end, Uri Evd came to share nothing else with Palestinians, or they with him, he came to share his humanity and fixation on Palestine.

Now I have no way of finding Uri Evd because I have never known anyone by that name, but I will keep looking for him.

It is crucial that we meet because at this point in the struggle for Palestine, his destiny and mine are inextricably tied, because whether we like it or not, for generations to come no Palestinian can look to the future without seeing the reality of Israel Jews in his world. And no Israeli can create a vision of peace or search for it can articulate a national purpose, without taking into consideration the stark reality of the Palestinian people, fragmented as they are in exile, under occupation and inside Israel.

### Cracked Mirror

For too many years now, the mirror in which Israelis have sought a reflection of the Palestinians has been cracked. The image they have seen has been blurred. And for too many years now, a space has remained between the average Palestinian and his Israeli counterpart, a gulf—in the Palestinian view—between oppressor and oppressed.

Under Hasbani rule or Israeli military occupation on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip, a final sense of being home always eluded him in the Arab world, implicated in activist disloyalty to the status quo wherever he lives, a Palestinian finds his host country, Arab or non-Arab, forever a dubious haven. His only shelter, in Palestine, is barred to him.

The Israelis are responsible for his plight. They are responsible for his exile, for perpetuating his misery in his devastated world, by their refusal to acknowledge his existence and his right to return home. And the Palestinians have acquiesced in being torn apart by this division that he has felt between him and Israelis over the last 28 years.

The irony in the existential

and political condition of the Palestinian is that the ones always falls on him to prove his sincerity, to justify the construct of his vision, and in the end to arm himself with dialectical images of right and wrong, with opaque arguments proclaiming him the injured party in the dispute.

To sensitive Israelis, their relationship to Palestinians can no longer be based on the oppressive kinship of occupier and occupied. The significance of what Palestinians have begun to say to Israelis, after 28 years characterized mostly by quiescence but recently by militant irredentism, should not pass unnoticed.

We seek the right, the Palestinians are saying, to establish a state on our own territory in the West Bank and Gaza, which are remnants of 1948 Palestine, as a step in self-determination and democracy, with the vision of a peaceful reunification of Palestine and its two peoples.

To these Israelis, the Palestinians say that your government cannot arrogate to itself the divine right of determining questions including our destiny and national aspirations. Like you, we have roots in this land; like yours, ours is a mystical attachment to it, and to deny our existence and national rights is to create conditions for inter-acting laws and forces that are destined for a fierce and long confrontation.

Peace in the Middle East will remain a pipe dream if it does not exist between the Israelis and the Palestinians. Where does a Palestinian start? There has been for 26 years a stunning absence of any rational or dignified declarations by Israel about the existence of the Palestinian people and their national rights in Palestine; there are a lot of statements from the Israeli cabinet about not talking to "terrorists."

Palestinian intellectuals, ideal-

ogists and activists find it difficult under these conditions, to go to their leaders to demand that talks be started with Israelis so that at last we may begin to look into one another's eyes and see our own agony reflected.

If the poison of conflict between Israeli and Palestinian stems from genuine grievances, then so must the antidote.

And although adversarial violence by Palestinians and institutional violence by Israelis may have made peace seem mockingly remote in recent years, there is in the final analysis no alternative to the recognition that a durable settlement of the Palestine conflict cannot be separated from justice for the Palestinians.

Fawaz Turki, born in Haifa and exiled in 1948, is author of "The Disfranchisement of a Palestinian Exile." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Nixon's Last Election

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—It was more a ritual cleansing than an election: a way for voters who were taken in by a con artist to express their shame and their resentment. They washed their hands of Richard Nixon by voting against Charles Sandman, Joseph Marash, David Dennis, Wiley Mayne, Earl Landgrebe and Watergate.

Nixon's Last Election: That is what it was. Even after his resignation, doubt remained that we were really finished with that strange and baleful figure. Now at last our political process should be free of his disturbing effect.

All that ought to make the 1974 election an occasion for hope, but somehow it does not arouse feelings of great optimism or enthusiasm. That must be because the campaign was so utterly remote from the real issues facing this country and the world.

### Relevance

On election day, Henry Kissinger was warning the World Food Conference in Rome of "disaster" ahead if nations did not have the will to act together against starvation. What relevance did the 1974 campaign have to that life-and-death issue, or to the oil problem, or to the looming international financial crisis?

During the U.S. campaign the

President of France, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, told his people that the curves of population, resources, energy, food and finance were all "leading us to disaster." He said he thought French citizens were entitled to "see the situation as it is."

The President of the United States, meanwhile, was telling his people that the extraordinary inflation raging in this country and abroad could be beaten if we held down the federal budget. And wore a button.

Americans voted on no issues, then, except the political process itself. They voted against corruption and deceit in politics. That is a good thing, but negative. The 1974 election gave us very little by way of affirmation—very few signposts of belief or policy for a troubled time.

Similarly, in the new Congress negative action will be easier than affirmative. The huge new Democratic majority in the House may well force change in some long-standing Nixon-Ford policies, for example the obsessive demand for ever more aid to South Vietnam. Congress will doubtless block any further attempt by the Ford White House to bury the Nixon tapes and documents, by completing action on Sen. Gaylord Nelson's bill for their preservation and disclosure.

But it would be unusual, to say the least, to expect affirmative leadership from a legislature. A body of 535 men and women cannot ordinarily govern a country—cannot conduct diplomacy or negotiate world policies on food or energy.

Congressional government is a creature long thought to be extinct, if not indeed mythical—a figment of political scientists' imagination. But we may have no alternative except to place our hopes on it now. For it would be an overwhelming piece of optimism to place any reliance on President Ford for leadership.

With all the concern about the imperial presidency in recent years, there has been some talk of dividing the offices, with a ceremonial figure as head of state and a prime ministerial one as head of government. In Gerald Ford we may have achieved the first without the second.

Watching this President when he speaks or answers questions, I have found myself focusing more on his character than his words. He is a decent human being, and that is a marvelous change. But sooner or later we are bound to ask more of a president, and to look desperately elsewhere for leadership if he does not provide it.

### No Clue

After these last years, no sensible person wants or expects an overwhelming presidency. But there is very little sign of the seriousness of the times, or a clue to any way out of our difficulties. He has not even had the sense or the courage to clear many of the Nixon holdovers out of his government. He still has William Saxbe advising him on the law, and Earl Butts on food.

As inflation and unemployment mount and they will—the public will look to Congress for remedies. In the House of Representatives especially, the problems will be severe. The Democrats are already restless under their present leadership, and the incoming members may make change inevitable when the new Congress meets in January.

The reckoning will begin then. Like it or not, we may be in for a trial of it, if not congressional government, then congressional responsibility.

FRED C. TREMOILL.

### Protest in Saigon

I think the NYT made a big mistake on Nov. 2-3 when it used a story with the headline, "Thien Says Communists U.S. Are Backing Protest Groups." President Thien never alluded to the United States in his Nov. 1 message as most of the so-called "third force" leaders he criticized are living outside the United States and are mainly in Europe. Correspondent Philip McCombe's interpretation appeared dived with a complex of guilt in reverse.

DOAN BA CANG, Republic of Vietnam Ambassador to New Zealand, Wellington, N.Z.

## Alf Landon In Retrospect: Not a Loser

By George F. Will

TOPEKA, Kan.—Seven decades ago, while at the University of Kansas, Alf Landon successfully agitated for the elimination of the ice cream course from his fraternity house menu.

I know what you are thinking: Republicans always want to take the ice cream out of life. But Landon never has been an anti-hedonist. As a college blade he introduced the tuxedo on campus. True, he always has been frugal, and he thought his fraternity was living beyond its means. But his life has been an ice cream life.

Today, at 87, he lives with next going horseback riding before 7 a.m. and attending to business interests: radio stations and oil wells. Longevity makes some people melancholy as they survive their contemporaries. Landon's desk is piled high with books (like a recent biography of Huey Long) about contemporaries long gone, but because of his lively spirit and curiosity, today's Americans also are his contemporaries. The sheer sweetness of his temperament is apparent in his inability to say anything harsh about anyone.

### Trounced

In 1936 he was the Republican candidate against President Franklin Roosevelt. He lost 46 of the 48 states, carrying only Maine and Vermont. He didn't expect to win and knew what to do when he lost. He went duck hunting. There is a duck decoy on his kitchen table, where he sits sipping coffee, wearing a bright canary yellow cardigan, genially thanking his pet canary for "a very nice song."

The 1930s were passionate years, filled with passionate public figures. Landon was not one of them.

True, his candidacy was backed by passionate people. As the election approached, the Chicago Tribune telephone operator greeted callers, "Good morning. Did you know you were five days to the election?" A typical Tribune news story began, "Gov. Alfred M. Landon tonight brought his great crusade to save America to Los Angeles." The 1936 Republican platform breathed fire: "America is in peril . . . [New Deal] actions are insufferable . . . This election transcends all previous political divisions. We invite all Americans . . . to join in defense of American political institutions."

But Landon never breathed fire. And he never burned with ambition.

Of course, it used to be normal for politicians (e.g., Adlai Stevenson in 1952) to make an elaborate show of praying that the cup of power would pass from their lips. But while their parched lips were praying, their eyes were fastened on the political brass ring. To day's politicians do not even pretend, and campaigning never ends as candidates work like draught horses for four years to win the White House. These day horses must seem strange to Landon, which is to his credit.

### Off the Stage

After two successful terms as governor of Kansas (he was the only Republican governor to succeed in 1934), he made a discouraging appearance on the stage of "national" politics. Then he turned away from ambition, walked off the stage. He could have been elected to the Senate but chose not to run.

Like little Dorothy in "The Wizard of Oz," who did not eat Oz, Landon did not like our political brass ring. To day's politicians do not even pretend, and campaigning never ends as candidates work like draught horses for four years to win the White House. These day horses must seem strange to Landon, which is to his credit.

He preferred it comparatively simple but more intelligent life of Kansas to Washington, he says. "There are some intelligent people in Washington. More of 'em in Kansas."

Besides, he says, he thought the Republican party needed one person who was free of ambition for elective office. Landon did not know that in 1974 the Republican party would be the ideal place for people without ambition for elective office.

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## U.S. Hunts— The Fox Usually Wins

By George Vecsey

SHOREHAM, N.Y. (NYT)—It used to be easy to go on a fox hunt. All that was needed was the written permission of a few estate-owners for the field of horses and hounds to gallop across the grounds.

But what can a hunt do when the old estates have been subdivided, 10 or 100 times, and the old paths now cross houses and parking lots, power lines and supermarkets? The answer is: improve or die.

The Smithtown Hunt did not die. While three other hunts on Long Island closed in recent years, Smithtown has found patches of forest and field to pursue its ancient ritual, now at the peak of its season.

On Fridays and Sundays, between 25 and 100 riders, clad in traditional red and black outfits, looking as if they had slipped right out of a 19th-century English painting, follow their yelping hounds across the diminishing open fields of Long Island. This is one of 16 "recognized" hunts in the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut area. In the southern half of the country, fox hunting is flourishing, swelling the total to 140 hunts in North America.

"We are not killers," says Dr. Arthur Fredericks of Northport, master of the Smithtown Hunt. "We have an organized, exhilarating sport. The main thing is the coordination with a 1,000-pound animal to follow your hounds. It is like having a front-row seat in a drama with the pageantry and the beauty of the chase."

### The Leader

Dr. Fredericks, a veterinarian, is the leader of the group that meets every Sunday for the grueling two-hour hunt of jumps and gallops—the hounds follow, not a fox, but the scent of fox. An hour before the hunt, one of the members drags a bag—containing fox scent—over the ground, imitating the general course a fox would take.

On Fridays the members hunt for a real fox, which members say still exists in Suffolk County. The releasing of trapped foxes is considered unethical, and hunters insist they do not do it. Members often cite the origin of the custom in the farmers' desire to rid their land of foxes.

"Let's face it, the fox enjoys the chase," Dr. Fredericks said. "When he gets tired, he goes into his hole and is safe. We call his 'going to the earth.' The fox is happy and I'm happy, and the hounds know he's safe, too. Sometimes the hunt lasts the entire day.

The Smithtown group says it is rarely harassed by animal-protection protesters—the way fox hunters occasionally are in England—but the members play down the killing of the fox with a knife or by some of their 34 hounds, which happens, they estimate, once in every 15 hunts. The other times the fox gets away.

"We do kill the fox sometimes," a member said. "And we do ward the mask and ears to various members—just like bullfighting. And all our new members have never participated in a kill before are 'blooded'—they are blood smeared like a baptism."

Dr. Fredericks says that hunting is a "risk sport," but insists it is superior to others like skiing because, as he says, "the risk is increasing and rewarding."

### Risks

The hunt is not without its risks. In the first "drag hunt" at Sunday, one horse crashed



A hunter stops to feed his hounds some dog biscuits during a hunt in New York.

into the final hurdle, a sturdy 3-foot barrier, sending the rider sprawling unconscious onto the grass. He was not seriously injured.

The Smithtown Hunt is a blend of social custom and athletic skills, of members with many occupations and residences from Manhattan to eastern Long Island. Membership is based upon good form in competence and manners. The members are often joined by guests called "cappers" who pay a fee to hunt up to six times in a season before being judged for membership.

"It used to be a millionaire's sport," Dr. Fredericks said. "But now a middle-income person can hunt if he wants."

Costs vary greatly from one hunt to another. One in New Jersey, for example, costs around \$250 for a single membership and \$350 for a family. Capping fees cost around \$10 to \$15.

### Clubhouse

The base of the Smithtown Hunt is its clubhouse, an old estate home on the grounds of the Long Island Lighting Company's nuclear plant. Members pause midway through their hunt on Sunday for a paper cup containing "butter's port." After the hunt, members and some guests returned for drinks and sandwiches and tea and discussed the events of the day. The mood

is halfway between a winning baseball clubhouse and a society party.

Because of the disappearing land, hunts are dependent upon a narrowing circle of friends like 88-year-old Seldin Heatley, who permits the hunt to move across his grounds and take three jumps over the sturdy fences behind his barn.

"We have seen the simplicity of country life change so much," Mr. Heatley said last Sunday. "I let them use my land because I believe sports like this hold people together. Next time, I think I'll barbecue a pig for them."

Before each hunt, the officers make elaborate written arrangements with land owners. They hunt in the winter so as not to endanger crops; they willingly pay for any damage they might do.

"We are restricted to certain land—but the fox isn't," said James Ostericher, a nonriding member of the hunt. "The fox is smart enough to slip into somebody's backyard and laugh at us—and don't think he doesn't."

### On Foot

The other day the Smithtown group hunted in Old Westbury, a territory formerly used by two defunct hunts. Meadow Brook was a horseback group that ran out of a room and initiated the Buckram Beagles hunt on foot.

"In the old days, you had the Whitney and the Morgan estates," said Isaac H. Cocks, a member

of the Buckram Beagles. "But now the estates are not contiguous—just 100-bit plots."

About 15 years ago, people started staying home to watch the football games on Sunday while others took up frostbite sailing," he said. "Now all we have is a walking club called the Winter Wheelers—and we still get permission to walk the land."

In addition, there are numerous hunts "unrecognized" by the Masters of Foxhounds Association of America. One such group is the Hidden Hollow Hounds of Red Bank, N.J., operated by Michael Torpey. This group is popular among New York City hunters like Bob Cerullo, who owns a car-repair shop in Brooklyn.

"It becomes a passion," Mr. Cerullo said. "It's the sport of kings—it's got the image of war with 25 per cent of the risk. There's something special about the one-ness with the horse. We've done jousting in the Cloisters and ride in the St. Patrick's Day parade—but hunting is the main thing."

Hidden Hollow has some Jewish members and has at least one black "capper" riding this year. But Mr. Torpey says he is as discriminating as any "recognized" hunt master when it comes to weeding out careless riders.

"You must be a gentleman to hunt," Mr. Torpey said. "Once you start, while we get somebody who rides all over a farmer's land. But we watch to see how a capper handles his horse. We filter out the peasants."

## The 'Word King'—Eric Partridge

By Israel Shenker

LONDON (NYT)—Dictionaries are usually prides of collective enterprise, but Eric Partridge prefers the solo fight, singlehandedly putting unruly words into ranks and orders. He makes his own discoveries and commits his own mistakes, and his dictionaries are there for all the world to consult: on slang, origins, Shakespeare's bawdy, soldiers' language, proper names, Biblical words, underworld speech and downright clichés.

Then there is the Partridge of "Usage and Abuse"—guiding speaker and writer around obstacles to correctness and dispatch, of "Origins"—clarifying etymology, and of "You Have a Point There"—giving pause to the markers of punctuation. Edmund Wilson called him "the word king."

He has now passed his 80th birthday—although frail and slow of step, each trip to the British Museum a trial of his strength—he is deep into the next dictionary, a collection of catch phrases.

"I'm an impatient person," but

I've learned to confine that impatience within the limits of what a book needs," he said in an interview. As he spoke he reclined on the bed in his bed-sitter in North London, his subways rustling atop a wardrobe as though he were ready at any moment to take flight. His wife is in a nursing home, and their one child, a daughter, is married and does not live in London.

"If you look at a book as end-less toll you'd never write a dictionary—which would probably be more sensible," he said, puffing at a cigarette, interrupting himself to cough at the smoke. "Seen from inside, the author's art is not a kind of heroism. If you're a natural writer, you don't find these things difficult. You find them to use a word which thank God is going out of fashion, a challenge."

"I've always been able to write with great ease. I wrote a novel in four weeks and a volume of short stories in five, and don't they show it! I refused to go on writing fiction—it was too damned easy. It's much easier to write a novel than it is to write a good dictionary. Mind you, if I'd had any sense I'd have taken longer and tried to

write pretty much better fiction, but I got bored with it."

A long time ago Partridge was a university lecturer on English literature. "In my second year I had one course identical with a course I'd given the first year, and I was repeating myself. 'Good God! I thought, if you're doing this in your second year, what will be doing in your 40th? You'll be a bloody bore to everyone, including yourself.' So I chucked it and became a publisher."

### The Depression

Then came the Depression. "And you'll say, 'what good could come out of that?' Well, it chucked me out of business into doing what I had always wanted to do, become a writer. I really had to buckle to, and write reviews and essays, anything I could damn well get. You can imagine what it was like during the Depression—a lot of periodicals disappeared, the others grew smaller, the pay grew less, the competition grew fiercer, and I was put to coin a phrase—to coin a phrase, there's a catch phrase—really on my mettle."

For the dictionary of catch phrases he spent five preparatory years reading and taking notes. "I knew it would be a damned big job," he said. "You can imagine—it begins in the 16th century, on the British side."

Partridge has found the longer run of England's literature more fertile of examples than America's. "I don't talk about American and British, English and American," he said. "They're one language. The English we speak is just a promotion of one dialect at the expense of another. 'The Queen's English' is just another way of saying, 'English as it is spoken in England.' We could just as well speak of 'the President's English' in America."

Illness, an operation, slow recovery—all have shattered his timetable for the current work. "I suppose I do about a third of what I used to do—and to me it's risible, it's contemptible," he said.

## SHARPS & FLATS

PARIS—The jazz festival Newport 74 in Paris, presented by George Wein and Simone Gimbire, will end Nov. 10 at the Salle Pleyel with an all-star program dedicated to the musical life of Charlie Parker. Featured will be: Jay McShann, Billy Eckstine, Earl (Fatha) Hines, Dizzy Gillespie, Sonny Stitt, Charles McPherson, Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis, Budd Johnson, Curtis Fuller, Red Rodney and Cecil Payne. There will be shows at 7:30 and 10:30 p.m. Herbie Hancock will appear at the same place on Nov. 11 at 8 p.m. Guitarist Jimmy Courteley will give a concert at the French Radio and Television Center—Studio 106—Nov. 9 at 6 p.m. That same night singer Anita Tucker will headline the show at the Maison de la Municipalité. On Nov. 15 and 16 Steve Lacy will give a solo concert at La Cour des Miracles at 9 p.m.

LONDON—Carmen McRae will open at Ronnie Scott's on Nov. 11, replacing Oscar Peterson. Swingle II (formerly the Swingle Singers) will give a concert at Queen Elizabeth Hall on Nov. 9 at 7:45 p.m.

HELSINKI—The Delta Rhythm Boys, continuing their Finnish tour, are currently at the Students Byens and will be in Finland until the end of the month.

The Golden Gate Quartet, continuing its German tour, will be in Immenstaad-Bodensee Nov. 6 at the Linzger-Halle; in Rosenheim Nov. 9 at the Luitpoldhalle; in Biberach an der Riss Nov. 10 at the Stadtheater; in Munich Nov. 11 at the Deutsches Theater; in Neu-Ulm Nov. 12 at the Intallalm; in Stuttgart Nov. 13 at the Theaterhalle and in Kempten Nov. 14 at the Stadtheater. All concerts start at 8 p.m.

The rock group Mud, touring the Netherlands, will be in Breda Nov. 13 at the Hof Turfschip at 7 p.m.; in Groningen Nov. 15 at the Martinhal at 7 p.m.; in Steenwijk the next night at the Sporthal also at 7 p.m. and in Rotterdam Nov. 17 at the Doelen at 7:30 in the afternoon.

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "Jazzman" by Carole King, and in Britain, "Everything I Own" by Ken Boothe. —FRANK VAN BEARLE.

## THEATER IN BRUSSELS

### 'Streetcar'—The Impact Is Intact

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

BRUSSELS (NYT)—"A Streetcar Named Desire," first seen on Broadway in 1947, is "in" again. During the last year it has been revived to profitable returns in Los Angeles (with the screen actor, Jon Voight, as Stanley Kowalski), in New York and in London. This week it is being performed in English in Brussels by the American Theater Company at the Petite Salle of the Théâtre National.

Tennessee Williams's celebrated play has survived changing fashions. When it was new some officials judged it "obscene" and it was banned in Boston and edited in other cities. Attitudes have changed but this play has not. It is no longer a shocker, but it can still hold an audience rapt and despite its occasional melodramatic overtones that skirt caricature, it is saved from absurdity by the firmness of its dramatics.

The play centers, as most will remember, on Blanche Du Bois, a Southern schoolteacher whose youthful marriage ends in tragedy when her homosexual husband commits suicide. She seeks relief by dabbling in sex and becomes an incubator of her delusions of grandeur. She goes to visit her married sister in New Orleans where her pretensions enrage her low-born brother-in-law. He discovers her shady past, prevents her prospective marriage to one of his friends and as a final act of vengeance violates her. Her humiliations lead to her mental disintegration and she ends up in an asylum. Williams recounts the story with a gripping theatricality that the years have not weakened.

The present production in Brussels is most satisfactory in its interpretation, though the majority of its players are semi-amateurs. Myriam Langford, who takes the role of Blanche and who has directed, is from the professional theater and effectively conveys the scheming of the harassed heroine and the pathos of her fate, rising to the challenge of all the difficult scenes to make them her own.

John Boyle as her executioner, Kowalski, Mary Ann Hill as his submissive wife and Jack Hill as the actor who rejects Blanche, acquit themselves well. Mrs. Langford has staged the proceedings so that the action has persuasive unity in the face of too many curtain interruptions. The decor is of necessity but a plain and simple reproduction of Joe Mitchell's memorable atmospheric setting for the Broadway original, but the play is the thing and it lives again, its impact intact.



Jack Hill, Myriam Langford in Brussels production of "Streetcar Named Desire."

During the past five years, the American Theater Company has produced a series of American plays—among them "The Effects of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds," "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" "Plaza Suite" and "The Boys in the Band." It is now planning to stage O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey into Night."

Brussels is an active theater town, offering a considerable variety in entertainment. The Rideau de Bruxelles has opened its season with a French adaptation of John Harvey Plim's "Edward G." which had its premiere at the Edinburgh festival. An extremely tranquil piece of British understatement, it pictures a middle-class office worker who plays Santa Claus at a clinic for ailing children and the emotional breakdown that overtakes him when a little boy sinks into a coma during the holiday festivities. Eric Pradier delivers a moving portrayal of the unhappy Santa Claus, but the anecdote is too slender to fill three acts. The Rideau will follow it this week with the first Continental staging of Christopher Hampton's "Savages."

The Belgian dramatic renaissance of the early century—which brought Maurice Maeterlinck, Emile Verhaeren, Georges Rodenbach, Paul Spaak, the social playwright Gustave Vanrype, and Fernand Crommelynck into the international spotlight—is now a faint memory and seems to have no heirs. Nor has anyone in the commercial theater followed in the footsteps of that popular

manufacturer of melodramas, Henri Kisternmaekers, or in those of the brilliant farce writer, Maurice Hennequin. The late Michel de Ghelderode is the most frequently revived native dramatist, though at the moment Maeterlinck's "Intérieur" is playing at the Centre Culturel Franck.

The Théâtre Toone is an amazing institution where postiches of classics are performed by marionettes. This tiny playhouse—in Brussels only—was established in 1835 and each of its directors inherits the title of Toone. Now reigning as Toone VII is José Geel. He stages each show and recites the roles of all the characters.

### Sweden, Italy Tied in European Bridge Meet

TEL AVIV, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—After eight rounds in the European bridge championships, the lead is being hotly contested by Italy and Sweden. There are 11 rounds to go.

Italy and Sweden are tied with Norway. In the women's series Sweden is leading.

### New Vienna Opera Chief

VIENNA, Nov. 7 (UPI)—The Austrian government yesterday appointed Egon Seefehlner, 63, director of the Vienna State Opera. Mr. Seefehlner, a native of Vienna, replaces Rudolf Gamsjaeger, who plans to retire in September next year. Mr. Seefehlner is presently director of the Deutsche Oper in West Berlin.

There is another unusual theater in Brussels: the Théâtre de la Gaité. During a recent matinee, the hall was filled, but all the spectators seemed to be 65 or over. The show consisted of vintage vaudeville with overweight chorus girls, comics cracking venerable jokes and with the principal singer "singing a parody of 'Mon Homme.' The nostalgia of this spectacle was overwhelming and a more appreciative public has seldom been seen."

The foreign play dominates with Miller's "Creation of the World and Other Business" at the Théâtre National, another American play, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" at the Théâtre Royal, Marcel Achard's "Domino" with Danielle Darrieux at the Théâtre Royal des Galeries, Montherlant's "Cardinal d'Espagne" at the Comédie Claude Volter and Lanoux's "Le Tourniquet" at the Théâtre Molière. At SHAPE headquarters, Arthur Laurent's "Invitation to a March" is being acted in English. The café-theater has more national flavor, with the "La Bayadère Infernale" at the Le 13 of special interest.

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## Shell Reports Doubled Net In Quarter

But Says Figures Fail To Show Real Picture

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—The Royal Dutch-Shell group today reported third-quarter net income of \$304.3 million, double the \$156.8 million earned a year earlier.

Net income in the first nine months was \$871.7 million, up from \$423.8 million.

The group, however, questioned the significance of the figures, saying the generally accepted accounting principles used to calculate the results "have progressively less validity."

Also, it warned that "the international oil business outside North America gives cause for serious concern."

For the third quarter, Shell said the integrated profit margin on oil trading outside North America was around 11 a barrel, down about 15 cents from the first half.

Effectively, however, it said the all trading margin was only about 50 cents a barrel. The remaining 50 cents arose from unrealized inventory appreciation.

Increases in the cost of crude oil imposed by the producing countries from Oct. 1, together with cost inflation, will completely absorb the oil trading margin unless market prices are allowed to respond to these increasing costs, Shell warned.

Shell said the accounting principles used to calculate the group's result only provide a reasonable view of the true financial state of a business in times of relative price stability.

That application of current conditions of spiraling costs, especially in the oil industry, distorts the underlying realities, it said.

In a continuing business, it argued, the part of profits used in replacing inventories at higher cost should not be viewed as current profits. Yet, it said, for tax and other purposes this part is treated as if it had been realized.

Moreover, Shell said that in times of inflation, conventional accounting principles exaggerate not only the profits, but inadequate depreciation provisions, but also the return on capital.

Understandably of the current value of the capital employed.

**Mixed Tone For Dollar**

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP).—The dollar weakened against the West German mark and the Swiss franc today but firmed against the pound sterling. Gold eased after reaching an all-time high.

Foreign exchange dealers said the dollar was troubled by an inflow of funds into Switzerland attracted by resumption of interest payments on non-resident bank accounts.

The dollar fell to a new low of 2.3585 marks from 2.3495. It was the lowest mark for the dollar since July 4. In London the dollar improved from \$2.3475 to \$2.3460 to the pound.

In Paris the dollar weakened to 4.8720 francs from yesterday's 4.8750.

France was fixed in the morning at \$1.79 a ounce, a once to its highest ever fixing of \$1.7950 last April 3. Later the price eased on profit-taking to \$1.7825 at the close.

**Norway Said to Grant Oil Rights**

Despite tough terms from the Norwegian government, five American, three French and two Norwegian oil companies have accepted concessions for oil exploration in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea. The magazine *Noroff*, reporting this, says the government will formally approve the new concessions on Nov. 15 at its regular weekly meeting. The American companies are Amoco, Chevron, Conoco, Exxon, and Mobil, *Noroff* says. The French companies are Elf, Total and Agip, and the Norwegians are Norsk Hydro and Saga Petroleum. Officials declined to comment on the report but a spokesman for the Ministry of Industry confirmed that the Norwegian state-owned oil company Statoil will have at least a 50-per-cent share in all new concessions, with a clause which could increase its share to as much as 75 per cent depending on the size of any discoveries made.

**French Textile Firm Hints**

Rhône-Poulenc-Textile, the synthetic fiber division of the big French group, will close its 18 plants for two to four weeks between Dec. 1 and Jan. 12. The move will affect some 21,000 people. Additionally, about 1,300 workers aged 57 or more will be asked to retire on Jan. 1. Last month the company said it will "substantially" reduce output of certain synthetic fibers allowing a steady decline in orders. The plan called for cuts of 30 to 35 per cent in the production of polyamides and polyester fibers,



Herbert Engelmeier

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Dow Chemical Europe has named Herbert Engelmeier as financial director. He has been treasurer of the company since October 1973.

Gilbert Perel has been appointed head of the state-run airline Air France, succeeding Pierre-Denisot. He has been general manager to join a private electrical engineering firm.

James Freeborn, vice-president of W.R. Grace & Co., has been appointed president of the company's European consumer products and services group, based in Paris.

Graco Inc. reports that Alan Cockrell has been named a vice-president and director of marketing for the company's European and African operations. He is based in Paris.

## French Oil Firms Accused Of Cheating, Tax Avoidance

PARIS, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—The state-owned ELF-Erap group and the state-controlled Cie. Française des Pétroles (CFP) group were accused of abuse of power in a parliamentary report published today.

Grandfathered Deputy Julien Schvartz, coordinator of the parliamentary commission entrusted with investigating oil companies operating in France, also accuses the government of contradictory policy in its relations with the oil companies.

The 380-page report accuses the oil companies of paying "practically" no taxes, of "cheating" on prices paid for imported crude oil, and of entering into "understandings" to fix domestic prices. It also criticizes the ambiguity of the administration's relations with the companies.

The report says that within the Union des Chambres Syndicales de l'Industrie du Pétrole (UCSIP), a trade body, both CFP and ELF-Erap "pursue a policy which isn't different from that of multinational (oil) companies" when it comes to suppressing competition.

**Pay No Taxes**

Referring to taxation, the report says CFP and ELF-Erap "pay no corporate taxes in France," while French subsidiaries of foreign oil companies pay "ridiculously low" taxes.

It says oil companies "cheat" when it comes to calculating the price paid for crude imported into France. They maintain it costs them an average of \$9.42 a barrel, while the report estimates an average of \$8.64.

The report accuses the government and the departments responsible for energy. "The links between the (energy) administration and the (French) oil companies is like a link between a feudal lord to a vassal," it says.

The report calls for establishment of an autonomous organization directly responsible to the prime minister to control oil policy.

The commission was set up last June on a parliamentary proposal submitted by Deputy Georges Marchais, secretary-general of the Communist party.

The mandate to the commission was "to examine the commercial, financial and fiscal conditions under which oil companies operating in France supply the French market," as well as the government's relations with the companies.

**CFP Profits Soar**

Meanwhile, CFP said today its consolidated net profit after taxes and minority interests rose to 959 million francs from 292 million in the like 1973 period.

The company said that the exceptional increase in income reflected the evaluation of the group's inventories on a weighted average cost-price basis, as well as the adjustments of retail prices made following the rise in crude prices after the first half of 1974.

## GM's Head Appeals for Car Buyers

Newspaper Campaign Follows Sales Slump

By David C. Smith

DETROIT, Nov. 7 (WP).—Hard hit by sagging sales, General Motors Corp. has taken an unprecedented move: GM's top man is appealing directly to prospective car buyers in nationwide newspaper advertisements.

The ad, which broke in yesterday afternoon's newspapers, is signed by GM board chairman Richard Gerstenberg. Veteran Detroit observers could not recall a similar campaign in which a top executive took up the sale of cars.

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GM said the ad will appear in 150 major metropolitan newspapers, in 29 other cities where GM has plants, in 50 black newspapers, and in national newspapers. There are no plans to extend the campaign to radio, television and magazines but it will be repeated in newspapers, GM said.

In the ad, Mr. Gerstenberg answers President Ford's "don't buy" advice by saying that "when new cars replace old, the nation's transportation gains efficiency."

Emphasizing that the corporation's 1975 cars use less fuel, emit less pollution, and thus cost less to maintain, and have more safety features, Mr. Gerstenberg maintains in his message that "purchasing new cars is the common-sense kind of conservation we need."

**French Oil Firms Accused Of Cheating, Tax Avoidance**

PARIS, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—The state-owned ELF-Erap group and the state-controlled Cie. Française des Pétroles (CFP) group were accused of abuse of power in a parliamentary report published today.

Grandfathered Deputy Julien Schvartz, coordinator of the parliamentary commission entrusted with investigating oil companies operating in France, also accuses the government of contradictory policy in its relations with the oil companies.

The 380-page report accuses the oil companies of paying "practically" no taxes, of "cheating" on prices paid for imported crude oil, and of entering into "understandings" to fix domestic prices. It also criticizes the ambiguity of the administration's relations with the companies.

The report says that within the Union des Chambres Syndicales de l'Industrie du Pétrole (UCSIP), a trade body, both CFP and ELF-Erap "pursue a policy which isn't different from that of multinational (oil) companies" when it comes to suppressing competition.

**Pay No Taxes**

Referring to taxation, the report says CFP and ELF-Erap "pay no corporate taxes in France," while French subsidiaries of foreign oil companies pay "ridiculously low" taxes.

It says oil companies "cheat" when it comes to calculating the price paid for crude imported into France. They maintain it costs them an average of \$9.42 a barrel, while the report estimates an average of \$8.64.

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## Democrats' Landslide Win Means Hotter Economy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—Tuesday's election results mean national economic policy will be set in major part for the next two years by the Democrats in Congress, and Democrats have been sobered by that thought.

"They've clearly got the ball," an aide to President Gerald Ford said, and Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., one of the Democratic presidential hopefuls whose fortunes may depend on the course of the economy, agreed. "The heat is on us now," Sen. Mondale said.

The main economic steps the President proposed last month—a spending slowdown and a temporary surtax on corporations and "upper-level" individual incomes, offset by some permanent tax concessions for both business and investors—appear to have little chance of passage now. There was little going to be tougher to hold the line fiscally, a Ford aide acknowledged.

The same combination of politics and economics is likely to doom the President's proposed surtax, at least in its present form. The Democrats, on the other hand, are likely to want to spend more money than he has proposed to aid the unemployed.

The basic Democratic disposition, in sum, will be to pump the economy up rather than to cool it off.

**U.K. Eurocurrency Bank Has Dip in Assets, Deposits**

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd., once a pace-setter in London's Eurodollar and Eurocurrency markets, has suffered a big drop in assets and deposits following the collapse of Bankhaus Herstatt in June.

This information was contained in an underwriting prospectus issued in connection with a scheduled Eurobond offering of a Bank of Tokyo subsidiary. The Japanese bank owns 22.5 per cent of Western American, as does National Bank of Detroit, Security Pacific National Bank and Wells Fargo Bank. Hambros Bank owns the remaining 10 per cent.

The prospectus explained that the shareholding banks purchased a substantial portion of Western American's loan portfolio in September, when the London bank's staff was reduced and part of its overseas operations suspended.

As a result of the "rationalization measures," Western American's total assets dropped 45.3 per cent to about \$272 million on Sept. 30 from nearly \$498 million on Jan. 31, the bank's fiscal year-end period. Deposits declined in the period to about \$237 million from nearly \$496 million.

The collapse of Bankhaus Herstatt on June 26 made many big commercial banks less willing to lend to small or medium-sized banks. Consortium banks, which specialize in Eurocurrency lending, were particularly affected because they have no lender-of-last-resort facility at a central bank.

**Analysts Rule Out Economic Disaster**

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—Most analysts believe the industrialized nations are not headed for a worldwide depression despite some gloomy predictions of impending disaster.

Most bankers and economists believe the world will find ways to pull through the current period of high inflation and slumping business without sliding into anything like the depression of the 1930s.

On the other hand, a Gallup poll reports that 61 per cent of the American people think the United States is headed for a depression. And some knowledgeable analysts fear the entire industrialized world is on the verge of the same fate.

Such fears are overblown, believes Norman Robertson, senior vice-president and chief economist of Pittsburgh's Mellon Bank. "Everyone thinks that things will work out," he says. "No one is sure precisely how."

Some of the defenses against depression already are in place, he says. Bernard Schoenfeld, an Irving Trust Co. economist. He notes that unemployment has not risen as high as feared because of the current period of high inflation and slumping business without sliding into anything like the depression of the 1930s.

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## As Public Returns to Market Prices Edge Ahead on Big Board

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPT).—Stocks ground out a small gain on the New York Stock Exchange today though some analysts said the rise lacked conviction.

The Dow Jones industrial average tacked on 2.81 points to 671.93. It was down 3 points in early trading but ahead 8.5 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues moderately outran decliners about 850 to 545 at the close. Volume totaled 17.15 million, down from 23.93 million yesterday.

Reynolds Securities vice-president and director of investment policy Robert Stovall observed, "The market seems to like the election results."

He also said Reynolds finds the public more aggressive in the market now than institutions, and said issues being purchased in many instances were depressed in price with solid dividends—"the kind of stock the public likes."

He added that the market has been doing well despite unfavorable economic news and said some of the profit-taking expected recently by professional traders has failed to materialize.

IBM rose 3 1/4 to 187 1/4 after having tumbled more than 10 points yesterday, when the Justice Department said the break up of IBM was the only way to promote competition in the computer industry.

Great Western United, another strong performer, rose 3 7/8 to 26 5/8. Nelson and William Hunt, sons of the Texas oil billionaire H. L. Hunt, offered to purchase 910,000 GWU shares at \$27.50 each.

GWU said it was studying the proposal, but cautioned shareholders not to take any action at this time.

Heavily-traded Polaroid climbed 1 5/8 to 23 7/8, although it said yesterday it will have laid off about 1,000 workers over the last few months by mid-November.

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NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—Most analysts believe the industrialized nations are not headed for a worldwide depression despite some gloomy predictions of impending disaster.

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The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.02 to 69.85. The most active issue was Reit Income Fund, closing at 1 3/8, up 1/8 on volume of 102,800 shares.

In bonds, the most widely awaited corporate sale for several years—the \$500 million of Du Pont Co. debt—went extremely well, despite the aggressive pricing of both issues.

Actual sales estimates were difficult to obtain because of the huge network involved in selling the bonds, although dealers estimated that it had just about been sold out by the close today.

In Chicago farm commodity futures closed mostly lower. Trade was mixed, but very light. It appeared the market lacked any outside buying, incentive.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index rose 0.68 to 64.88.

**Study Says CAB Regulations Cause Air Lines' Inefficiency**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—Domestic airline passengers have been paying hundreds of millions of dollars in "excess fares" annually because of inefficient and rigid regulation of the scheduled airlines by the Civil Aeronautics Board, a major new study of air transport regulation concludes.

"The principal sources of economic inefficiency in air service may be ascribed to regulation-imposed restraints on competition," says the study, "Economic Regulation of Domestic Air Transport."

The 212-page report, one in a Brookings Institution series on regulation of economic activity, makes two principal recommendations:

• The CAB should exhibit greater flexibility and efficiency in choosing between "a broad range of alternatives of prices and equality" when it approves fares. This would probably lead to lower costs for airline passengers.

• The government should move to deregulate airline service "to the degree politically feasible."

On the first point, the study argues that in any trade-off between fares and scheduling frequency, the passenger would probably opt for a lower fare and sacrifice some convenience if given the choice.

Using 1969 figures, the last year for which figures were available, the study says that passengers "paid excess fares, ranging from approximately \$366 million to \$538 million," because they had no price-quality options available.

For this they got between \$118 million and \$182 million in value in the form of reduced delay time because of more scheduling frequency. But this left between \$348 million and \$356 million for which passengers received absolutely nothing of value or service in return, the authors charge.

On the deregulation question, the study points to the performance of airlines which operate within the states of Texas and California and are not subject to CAB regulation (although they are regulated by their own state utilities commissions). These intrastate airlines are able to offer fares that are less than half the cost per mile flown compared to the scheduled airlines which fly, for example, between Washington and New York.

**Route Swap Rejected**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday turned down a route-swapping proposal by Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, saying it is too sweeping and too vague.

The development is situated on the Bandama River approximately 150 kilometers north-east of the capital city of Abidjan. The job site will be accessible by a 15 km road from the main Abidjan-Bouaké Highway.

The project will include an embankment dam (earthfill, rock-rockfill and rockfill) of approximately 5400 metres length and a height of 35 metres; an intake structure with 3 wheel gates 5.6 x 5.5 m; three 6.6 m diameter 120 m long power tunnels; a powerhouse with three 82.5 MVA generators driven by 70 MW Francis turbines, 54 m head; a spillway with 5 gates 11 x 11 m; two 225 kV substations and other appurtenances.

The main equipment, except for tunnel liners, will be installed by the supplier. The first generating unit is to be ready for commercial operation by February 1979.

**CONTRACTS**

TP-1 CIVIL WORKS. A unit price contract. Principal items of work: Rock excavation 3,400,000 m<sup>3</sup>; Earthfill 5,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>; Rockfill 3,500,000 m<sup>3</sup>; Concrete 70,000 m<sup>3</sup>; Tunnels, length 400 m. Supply and installation of auxiliary mechanical and electrical systems and installation of steel tunnel liners. Mid-December 1974

TP-2 TURBINES Mid-January 1976

TP-3 GENERATORS Mid-January 1976

TP-4 TRANSFORMERS Mid-February 1976

TP-5 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT February 1, 1976

TP-6 TUNNEL LINERS Mid-December 1974

TP-7 GATES AND HOISTS February 1, 1976

TP-8 CRANES Mid-January 1975

TP-9 TRANSMISSION LINE To be determined

FINANCING

Financing proposals must be made in support of tenders. These financing proposals can be made by the tenders or by financing institutions of the countries of origin of the tenders. The Export-Import Bank of the United States, the First National City Bank and the Private Export Funding Corporation (PEFCO) have agreed to grant loans to finance goods and services of U.S. origin to be used for the project. Both prices and financing conditions will be taken into account in awarding contracts.

PROCEDURE

Firms wishing to be pre-qualified to undertake any portion of the work are invited to indicate their interest as soon as possible, but not later than November 30, 1974.

The application should include details of their specific experience in similar work, description of the firm's organization, facilities and financial structure and any other information which would be useful in determining the firm's ability to undertake the work.

Applications should be sent to the following address:

Autorité pour l'Aménagement de la Vallée de Bandama  
Boite Postale 20 887,  
ABIDJAN, République de Côte d'Ivoire.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Norway Said to Grant Oil Rights

Despite tough terms from the Norwegian government, five American, three French and two Norwegian oil companies have accepted concessions for oil exploration in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea. The magazine *Noroff*, reporting this, says the government will formally approve the new concessions on Nov. 15 at its regular weekly meeting. The American companies are Amoco, Chevron, Conoco, Exxon, and Mobil, *Noroff* says. The French companies are Elf, Total and Agip, and the Norwegians are Norsk Hydro and Saga Petroleum. Officials declined to comment on the report but a spokesman for the Ministry of Industry confirmed that the Norwegian state-owned oil company Statoil will have at least a 50-per-cent share in all new concessions, with a clause which could increase its share to as much as 75 per cent depending on the size of any discoveries made.

### French Textile Firm Hints

Rhône-Poulenc-Textile, the synthetic fiber division of the big French group, will close its 18 plants for two to four weeks between Dec. 1 and Jan. 12. The move will affect some 21,000 people. Additionally, about 1,300 workers aged 57 or more will be asked to retire on Jan. 1. Last month the company said it will "substantially" reduce output of certain synthetic fibers allowing a steady decline in orders. The plan called for cuts of 30 to 35 per cent in the production of polyamides and polyester fibers,

and as much as 40 per cent for acrylic fibers. The company blames the decline in orders on credit restrictions faced by buyers who have been forced to use their large "precautionary" stocks built



[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

## A black and white photograph of a pack of Philip Morris International cigarettes and a single cigarette. The pack is dark with the brand name in a serif font. The cigarette is long and slender, with a filter. In the top left corner, there is a small logo of a lion rampant.

[illegible]

508 U	58206	275	275	275	+
509 Van	Carid	116	116	116	+
278 U	Gas	5 8%	8%	8%	
400 Up	Cam	101	131	131	-
400 Van	Der	360	350	360	-
700 Voyager	P	370	375	375	-20
889 Wildcard		5 8%	8%	8%	
520 Western		5 8%	8%	8%	
500 West	Wine	230	230	250	+
500 West	Wine	14%	14%	14%	
500 West	Wine	14%	14%	14%	

Hwy. 7, 1974			
Price		Price	
Yrs		Yrs	
Azuli Glass	225	Malaga E. Wks	132
Canon	149	Mitsubi Hwy. Ind.	134
Dai Nip. Print.	303	Mitsubi Corp.	396
Fuji Bank	303	Nat'l Ind. Co.	349
Fuji Photo	268	Nissankoshi	306
Honda	134	Nippon Elec.	132
Honda Motor	429	Sharp	654
C. Hoh	385	Shawado	164
Japan Air	160	Sany Corp.	169
Kansai El. P.	634	Suntifomo Bk.	339
Kei Soap	272	Taisei Insurance	144
Kirin Brewery	226	Tokoda, Chem.	197
Komatsu	223	Totlin	152
Koblen	317	Tokio Marine	414
Matsui	331	Toray	134
Kobun E. Ind.	331		

International Stock Indexes			
	Yest.	Prev.	High Low
Amsterdam	81.8	82.3	118.0 73.3
Brussels	127.96	118.36	126.94 106.23
Frankfurt	126.00	127.34	106.00 80.00
London	175.1	176.5	125.94 131.8
London 500	79.82	81.9	124.81 75.50
Milam	97.48	95.65	104.00 87.91
Paris	67.6	67.7	100.00 70.00
Sydney	515.38	525.98	526.05 256.99
Tokyo	306.43	320.24	538.01 351.38
Tokyo (A)	67.6	67.7	100.00 70.00

FCE Quotations		Dec	Jan	1975
Nov. 8, 1974		Dec	Mar	Jun Sep
DTJA	bld	662	649	649 676
DTJA	offer	662	649	649 676
DTJA	bld	190	195	208 206
DTJA	offer	195	205	210 215
DTJA	bld	350	359	359 360
DTJA	offer	365	365	360 365
Prem. Das	bld	186	101	185 94
TIAA	offer	105	105	112 110
DTJA	bld	96	97	91 90
DTJA	offer	99	100	94 97

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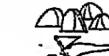
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**FRIDAY**

**15 NOVEMBER**

**By Will Wong**

1	2	3	4			5	6	7		8	9	10	11	
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63							64							65

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ALGARE	16	Fair	MURRID	16	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7	Cloudy	MILAN	12	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	Rain
ANTWERP	23	Fair	MOSCOW	1	Rain
BARCELONA	23	Fair	MOSCOW	1	Rain
BERLIN	23	Fair	MOSCOW	1	Rain
BELGRADE	9	Overcast	MOSCOW	1	Rain
BOMBAY	2	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	Rain
BRESCIA	5	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	Rain
BUDAPEST	6	Overcast	MOSCOW	1	Rain
CAIRO	29	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	Rain
CASABLANCA	17	68	MOSCOW	1	Rain
COPENHAGEN	3	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	17	68	MOSCOW	1	Rain
DUBLIN	17	68	MOSCOW	1	Rain
EDINBURGH	4	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	Rain
FLORENCE	13	Overcast	MOSCOW	1	Rain
FRANKFURT	17	Fair	MOSCOW	1	Rain
GENOVA	4	Overcast	MOSCOW	1	Rain
Helsinki	2	Fog	MOSCOW	1	Rain
LONDON	17	68	MOSCOW	1	Rain
LAS PALMAS	18	64	MOSCOW	1	Rain
LISBON	13	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	Rain
LONDON	17	68	MOSCOW	1	Rain
LOS ANGELES	14	Fair	MOSCOW	1	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1500 GMT, other at 1200 GMT.)

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (r)-regularly; (i)-irregularly.

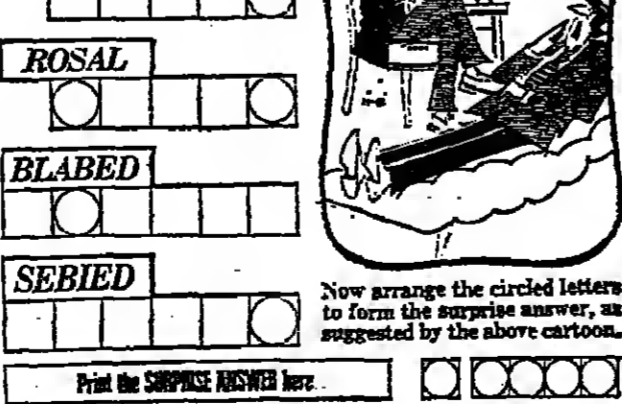
<p> w/ Alexander Fund.....  d) Am. Express Int'l Fd...    AMINCOB BANQUE S.A.: </p>	<p> \$5.24  \$6.25 </p>	<p> <b>JARDINE FLEMING:</b>    -- (r) Jardine East. Trust.  -- (r) Jardine Japan Fudg.  -- (r) Jardine Selection NY </p>	<p> \$42  \$29  \$10. </p>
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[illegible]

4



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: NOVEL UNITY GARBLE DISMAY

Answer: What a lone bachelor at a gathering of unmarried females might be—"SINGLED" OUT

By Hiram Haydn. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 346 pp. \$3.95.

A lot of people in publishing have missed Eliza Haydn since he died last December, six months after finishing this number of three decades as editor, publisher, writer and writing teacher. He was, successively, an editor at Crown Publishers, the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Random House, cofounder of Atheneum Publishers and copublisher of Harcourt and Scribner.

Although a book editor is often someone who reads manuscripts on commuter trains and then late into the night, Mr. Haydn found the time to teach a celebrated novel workshop at the New School for a dozen years, to edit *The American Scholar* for 30 years and write "The Counter-Revolution," as well as four

remind his employer of their agreement and with the help of sympathetic board members, successfully defended his independence, but only for the first time. The meeting marked the start of a four-year struggle with Mr. Chambers and Mr. Haydn's intention to corporate in fighting. Through it all, Mr. Haydn published such notable works as William Styron's "Lie Down in Darkness." Mr. Styron had come out of Mr. Haydn's New School novel workshop, among others) and had observed the struggle to put Bobbs-Merrill on the line again.

However, when Random House made him a good offer—a generous salary and time off for his own writing—he took it.

novels. He started late in publishing at 37 in 1944—but a man who gets his doctorate at Columbia and who is not a man who wastes time.

Nor will reading Elman Haydn's last book waste the time of anyone who has the slightest interest in the best publishing business in this country, today. Perhaps that should not be called "process," but "business," as Mr. Haydn soon learned it was from his first boss, Crown's shrewd, crafty president, John Haydn.

It was brought in to build up what Mr. Wartels had called a "high-class fiction list . . . you know, Class . . . things that make people feel good." He then found out Mr. Wartels' definition of "class" veered toward blockbuster best sellers with a high measure of sex and violence—but no sexual deviance and no victorious bad guys. "People won't like

There, he had a Mr. Michael Bessie, history reader, and a Mr. Donald Knopf and Robert K. Hass, the three partners. There were disagreements and explosions (because by this time Mr. Haydn's temper had cooled down) but no blowdown match that of the mercenary Mr. Cerri). But at least they were straightforward disagreements and explosions; and, because there was mutual respect, the disagreements were apologized for.

Ultimately, though, Mr. Haydn could not resist the temptation to be his own boss and, with Paul Knopf (Alfred A. Knopf Jr.) and Simon Michael Bessie, he left Random House and began his own publishing house, Farrar.

The story of the erosion of that partnership, with Messrs. Knopf and Bessie losing faith in Mr. Haydn's judgment and ultimately forcing him out, is the most

Mr. Haydn's understatement. Mr. Haydn concluded that "Crown was not a literary house" and after a five-year apprenticeship there moved on to become New York editor for Bobbs-Merrill. The new job represented a kind of editorial nirvana to him, for he took it with the clear understanding that he would be able to write books on his own without having to check with the head office in Indianapolis. But this was to reckon without firsthand knowledge of 71-year-old David Laurence Chambers, the high-handed, longtime president of Bobbs-Merrill. On his first trip to Indianapolis after being hired, he was so intimidated by Mr. Chambers' office when the old man first beguiled him with the story of his own dedication and tenure at Bobbs. He

angroving section of the *Los Angeles Times*. It was a painful episode for Knopf, who does not hide his pain. But it is a tribute to Mr. Haydn's generosity that he does not set it down spitefully or defensively. He tells it as it registered on him but then he goes out of his way to stress that if Mr. Knopf or Mr. Bessie told their side of it, the same incidents might have an entirely different meaning.

A shaken Mr. Haydn is taken on as copublisher by the brilliant William Joyanovich and his last decade in publishing is marked apparently by an entirely harmonious professional relationship. Lengthy quotations from Mr. Joyanovich's deeply personal and philosophical book *My Days* after Mr. Haydn's heart attack show some years back attest to the friendship as well.

expressed his delight at Mr. Haydn's joining the company. Then, Mr. Haydn recalls, "the basic importance of our intimate collaboration assured me of the priority I would have on his time when, believing I had found a worthy manuscript, I sent it on for his approval." Mr. Haydn forced himself to

It is these letters that point up something that some readers will find missing in this book: one wants to hear Hiram Haydn say that, "man, a man, one is sure, whose head and heart would have been worth getting into; one wants to know him better, hear more of the details of his editing of this book," why he himself would not, "why he got out of life. Instead, we have a series of snapshots of other people—literally hundreds of writers and editors, too numerous to list off that interesting enough. Maybe maybe Hiram Haydn knew best, after all. He writes that only "the self-admitted great" do not pause to write of themselves. He leaves to leave to make an unusual monument of them all, a modest book.

**-By Alan Truscott**

For the beginner who hopes to make the long trek to expert, there are three possible roads:

- He can play with his friends and neighbors, a cul-de-sac that offers no hope of substantial improvement.

- He can play duplicate games in a local club, a popular but slow route.
- He can venture boldly into tournament play by competing in novice games.

The third choice is good value, since the players receive afterward an analysis sheet and an expert commentary.

The diagramed deal from a novice game played many years ago illustrates a point that would

He now has a psychological problem when the spade king collects the ten. An expert player against an expert would strongly suspect East of false-carding with a doubton ten. But this is a novice game. Novices seldom make well-timed false cards. A card that South can

South ruffs the opening club lead and sees he can make 11 tricks if both major suits behave

well—perhaps even 12 with a minor miracle in the diamond suit. The ace and king of hearts are cashed, revealing that West has a sure trump trick, and South must decide whether to play spades before diamonds or vice

**NORTH**  
 ♠ A732  
 ♥ 964  
 ♦ K532  
 ♣ J9

**WEST**                      **EAST (D)**

versa.

In other circumstances, it might be right to lead to the spade ace, planning then to lead to the nine, a safety play to ensure three tricks. But the contract is in jeopardy, so this is no time for safety plays.

♠ 864	♣ Q10
♥ J108	♥ Q
♦ A17	♦ 1098
♣ A743	♣ KQ108652

SOUTH

♠ K975
♥ AK7532

If the spade king is cashed, collecting the ten from East, it would be tempting to finesse the jack. But South should recognize that East is unlikely to have begun with a singleton spade as well as a singleton heart, and that he cannot make four spade

♠ Q64  
—

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
3 ♠	3 ♥	4 ♠	4 ♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club ace.



"HE'S LITTLE, AINT HE? AND HE CREEPS, DON'T HE? SO WHAT'S  
WRONG WITH CALLIN' HIM A LITTLE ----."

## Gets Cy Young Award

## Marshall Voted Top Hurler



Mike Marshall

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Mike Marshall, the tireless relief pitcher who helped the Los Angeles Dodgers win their first pennant in eight years, was named the National League's Cy Young Award-winner yesterday.

Marshall collected 17 of 34 possible first-place votes to beat out a teammate, Andy Messersmith, and became the first relief pitcher to win the prize.

The only other reliever to gain a major award from the Baseball Writers Association of America was Jim Konstanty, who was the National League's most valuable player with the Philadelphia Phillies in 1950.

For the Cy Young Award, a total of 34 writers voted, two from each city. The point total was decided on a basis of five for first place, three for second and one for third.

Marshall appeared in a record-breaking 105 games this season.

bettering his standard of 92 set in 1973 with the Montreal Expos. He became the first relief pitcher in National League history to qualify for the earned-run average title with 208 innings pitched. Marshall finished fourth with a 2.42 mark.

The 31-year-old righthander also had a 15-12 won-lost record and 21 saves. He often pitched leading practice so as not to rust his talents.

"I can pitch as long as I want to, as much as I want to, and as many years as I want to," he once said.

Marshall, who is studying for a doctorate in psychology at Michigan State University and teaching there, lives off campus with his wife, Nancy. He teaches kinesiology, the study of the anatomy in relation to body movements.

When informed in East Lansing, Mich., that he had been voted the National League's Cy Young Award, Marshall was unimpressed. A newspaperman who visited the pitcher at his home was greeted graciously, but was firmly told he would not be granted an interview.

## Weighing Future

Earlier yesterday, Marshall told a Los Angeles reporter that he would weigh his future until next March before telling the Dodgers whether he will pitch in 1975.

"By making this statement, I do not mean to say, or to imply, that I do not intend to pitch again," said Marshall, who was acquired by Los Angeles in a trade for Willie Davis.

"What I'm saying is that I simply will weigh the various ingredients, my family, my academic pursuits, my feelings, and baseball at that time, then make my decision. Not before."

## Japan-U.S. Series

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn and his Japanese counterpart, Nobumasa Ohama, agreed last night to try to bring about a world series between the major leagues and organized Japanese baseball as soon as possible.

Kuhn and Ohama discussed matters of common interest at a reception given by Ohama here. Also present were John McAlle, president of the Montreal Expos; Robert Scheffing, vice-president and general manager of the New York Mets; Joseph P. Behr, special assistant to the commissioner; Ryuzi Suzuki and Tasuku Okano, presidents of the Japanese Central and Pacific Leagues, respectively; Ko Ihara, executive secretary of the Japan Baseball Commission; and Toru Shoriki, owner of the Yomiuri Giants baseball team.

Such a world series is not likely to occur in five years, although five years is the goal that the two commissioners agreed to work toward.

Kuhn, strongly enthusiastic on the idea, said he thought it probably will take more than five years. But, he said, because there has been such great development in Japanese baseball, the time for this world series is getting closer.

## Basketball Notes: The Return of Red Auerbach

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Arnold (Red) Auerbach, president and general manager of the National Basketball Association's Boston Celtics, was entertaining guests in his apartment here Saturday afternoon when the telephone rang.

Tom Heinsohn, the Celtics' coach, was calling from Atlanta, where the Celtics were scheduled to play the Hawks in a few hours. Heinsohn said that he had the flu and that assistant coach John Killea was out West scouting.

So Auerbach, who lived in Washington even when he was coaching the Celtics to nine NBA titles from 1957 to 1966, did the honors.

"I just left them [the guests]

sitting there and told them that I had to go," Auerbach said.

He made a 6 p.m. flight to Atlanta, arrived at 7:35 and took a taxi to the arena where the Celtics were to play. The teams were already in pregame warm-ups when Auerbach arrived.

He was unable to give his usual "pregame motivation speech . . . I just told them, 'I don't want you guys to win this game for me; I hope you win it in spite of me.'"

They won, 126-125. Since his retirement to the front office, Auerbach had coached three games—when Bill Russell was ill. The Celtics won them all.

"I don't remember losing one," he said. "This was Auerbach's first game in Heinsohn's six seasons as coach. Only John Hav-

ek remained from the team that Auerbach had coached full time.

The dominance of 7-foot-2 Kareem Abdul-Jabbar as a basketball player can be measured by three statistics involving the Milwaukee Bucks.

The team's offense revolved around Abdul-Jabbar last season. His presence meant many easy open shots when opposition defenses collapsed around him. The Bucks led the NBA in field-goal percentage (49.1) and total assists. This year, with Abdul-Jabbar out with an eye injury, they are 17th in field-goal percentage (41.3) and 16th in assists.

The Bucks also led the league in point-differential last season, scoring 8.1 points more per game than they yielded. They are 17th this year, at a rate of minus 9.7. Only the newborn New Orleans Jazz are worse, at a rate of minus 12.5.

Sven Nater, the 1973-74 American Basketball Association rookie of the year, came up with a new honor when he led ABA rebounders last week. It was the first time that Kentucky's 7-foot-2 Art Gilmore was not the week's leader since entering the league in 1971.

Gilmore is only fourth this week, with a 18.6 per cent average. Nater is at 19.7, followed by

San Diego's Caldwell Jones at 16.8 and Indiana's George McGinnis at 15.7.

The Atlanta Hawks have started four different centers in their first eight games. Coach Cotton Fitzsimmons knew that inconsistency at center would be one of the Hawks' biggest weaknesses this year.

He used Bob Kauffman and Clyde Lee successfully on Detroit's Bob Lanier. But the next game, they were outplayed by John Givens and Phil Jackson of the New York Knicks. Fitzsimmons also started second-year man Dwight Jones and Saturday gave rookie Mike Sojourner his first start, against the Celtics.

Sojourner, a sophomore at Utah last year, responded with 20 points, 17 rebounds, three assists, two steals and two blocked shots in 38 minutes. Sojourner was the first of the draft choices the Hawks got from wireless New Orleans in the Pete Maravich trade.

They also got Kauffman and playmaker guard Dean Meminger as part of that deal. In addition, they have New Orleans' No. 1 pick in the next draft, if the Jazz, the NBA's worst team, win a coin toss. Fitzsimmons could have his choice of N.C. State's David Thompson or a center, such as Morgan State's Marvin (the human eraser) Webster.

## Martin's Effort Is Honored

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Baltimore Orioles manager Earl Williams honored Martin of the Texas Rangers, who took what many considered the worst team in baseball to within five games of the American League championship last night, by naming him the 1974 American League manager of the year.

Williams, whose Rangers finished with an 84-76 record, five games behind the A's in the AL East, named Martin, who was named the 1974 American League manager of the year.

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Billy Martin

## Boston Releases Marichal

BOSTON, Nov. 7 (UPI)—The Boston Red Sox released five Latin American players today, including former San Francisco Giants pitcher Juan Marichal.

The Sox gave Marichal, 37, outfielders Dick McAuliffe, 34, and John Kennedy, 33, designated hitter Deron Johnson, 36, and pitcher Bob Veale, 39, their unconditional release in announcing the 40-man winter roster.

Johnson's release was a surprise. The Red Sox had purchased him late in the season from Milwaukee to bolster his sagging mound drive.

Marichal was 5-1 for the Sox last season with only two complete games. He was out most of the season with back and arm problems. He had an ERA of 3.02.



Juan Marichal

## Ali-Bugner Bout Sought by Briton

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Boxing promoter Eddie Hearn, plans to visit the United States early next month to open negotiations for Muhammad Ali to defend his world heavyweight title against European champion George Foreman in London next year.

"I'm prepared to stay there until I get Ali's name on a contract," Hearn said today.

Hearn, who spent nine weeks in the United States before finally convincing the John Conteh-Jorge made world light-heavyweight title clash, has never made a successful trip to the States. His first visit in 1961, he finished with the Paul Pender-Terry boxing middleweight battle.

Hearn's lot will depend on Bugner's performance against former world champion George Foreman in a Jimmy Ellis at London's Royal Albert Hall on Tuesday, but Hearn said he will be going to the States to see how Bugner performs.

Bugner was outpointed in a round non-title bout against Jimmy Ellis in London two years ago. Underestimation.

Hearn said: "All I am hoping is when I arrive in America, Bugner is still underestimating me."

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## Borg Survives Tough Match In Stockholm Tennis Tournery

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 7 (AP)—Top-seeded Bjorn Borg of Sweden survived a tough challenge last night from Paul Gerken and defeated the unexpected American, 3-6, 6-1, 7-6, in the \$100,000 Stockholm Open Tennis Tournament.

Gerken, 24, who had beaten Borg in both their previous matches, got off to an explosive start, breaking the local favorite's serve four times in the opening set.

But Borg broke the American's serve twice in the second set for a 4-0 lead. Gerken only managed to hold serve in the fifth game and then Borg held his serve and made another break for the set.

In the decisive set, both players held service until Gerken managed a break in the seventh game for a 4-3 lead. Borg broke back at once for 4-4.

In the close tiebreaker, Gerken saved one match point at 8-4, but then hit out, Borg took the tiebreaker at 7-6.

Second-seed Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, leader of the current Grand Prix point standings, scored a 6-3, 7-5 victory over Patricio Cornejo of Chile.

Third-seed Tom Okker of the Netherlands, seventh-seed Manuel Orantes of Spain and three Americans—fourth-seed Arthur Ashe, fifth-seed Marty Riessen and ninth-seed Harold Solomon—also advanced to the third round.

Fourth-seed Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, leader of the current Grand Prix point standings, scored a 6-3, 7-5 victory over Patricio Cornejo of Chile.

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## For WFL's Hornets, Losing Is More Than Just a Score

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPI)—The Charlotte Hornets of the World Football League lost more than the game last night. They also lost their uniforms to a court order.

All Charlotte equipment and uniforms were seized after the Shreveport Steamers' 19-14 victory, in lieu of payment to a cleaning shop and a security firm that claimed the team owed them \$26,000 for services provided while the club was the New York Stars.

The World Football League franchise was moved from New York to Charlotte a month ago.

Attorneys planned to meet today to try to reach a settlement. Seizure of the uniforms was the latest event indicating the financial problems of the WFL.

Jim Nance scored on a one-yard run in the fourth quarter to lift the Steamer over Charlotte. Nance's run at the end of a 4-yard, 14-play drive put Shreveport ahead for the first time in the second half.

Doug Winslow had scored for the Steamer on a six-yard pass from D.C. Robles in the third quarter and Charlie Dukes kicked a 27-yard field goal. Mike Walker helped preserve the victory by recovering a fumble on the Shreveport 28 with 32 seconds left.

Gary Danielson's 16-yard pass to Kreg Kapitan and Don Highsmith's two-yard run accounted for the Hornets' scores.

Hawkins 29, Sun 8 Randy Johnson passed for two touchdowns to lead the playoff-hungry Hawaiians over Southern California, 29-8. Johnson hit John Jensenberger on scoring passes of four and 17 yards and Al Davis and Vin Clements ran for the other two TDs to give the Hawaiians a 29-0 lead before the Western Division champions could get on the scoreboard. Kermit Johnson ran over for 16 yards out midway through the final period for Southern Cal's only score.

America's 26, Bell 23 Matthew Reed engineered four first-half scoring drives as Birmingham jumped into a 26-0 halftime lead, then held on to beat Philadelphia, 26-23. John

## NBA Results

## Wednesday's Games

Buffalo 111, New Orleans 96 (McAdoo 41, Middleton 18; James 21, Barnett 17).  
Cleveland 97, Washington 99 (Smith 41, Carr 16; Donald 21, Hayes 18).  
Philadelphia 105, Chicago 90 (Carter 31, Boyd 17, Van Arsdale 17; Johnson 12, Stewart 12, Trammell 11, Adelman 11).  
Detroit 118, KC-Orlando 106 (Bing 30, Lusk 27, Walker 17, Williams 17).  
Boston 128, Portland 118 (Barlick 40, White 20; Wicks 26, Johnson 20).

## ABA Results

## Wednesday's Games

San Antonio 111, Virginia 118 (Gervin 30, Jones 24, Irvine 22, Jackson 21, N.Y. 126, St. Louis 100 (Erving 34, Schachter 10; Lewis 35, Barone 14, Caldwell 10).  
Kentucky 97, Utah 88 (Dempler 20, Isaac 17, Gilmore 17; Boone 29, Malone 15).  
Indiana 136, Denver 116 (Knight 38, McCallum 20; Calvin 23, Beck 18).

## WHA Results

## Wednesday's Games

Quebec 5, Vancouver 2 (Houle 2, Leclerc, Guitte, Bernier, Walcott 2, Clappertield).

## S. Africa Gets Davis Cup by India Default

ROME, Nov. 7 (AP)—South Africa was awarded the 1974 Davis Cup today, but no disciplinary action was taken by the International Lawn Tennis Federation against India, which refused to play the final.

South Africa was also appointed as the eighth member of the ILTF Davis Cup Committee during an eight-hour session in a Rome hotel.

"The cup was awarded to South Africa by India's refusal to play because of its opponent's apartheid policy," said Harcourt Woods of the United States, chairman of the Davis Cup Committee.

Woods also said that the format of the Davis Cup in the future will almost certainly be modified. "Both the federations and the players agree on that," he said.

It was the first time in the history of the Davis Cup that the final was not played. South Africa was also the first country outside of the United States, Australia, Britain and France to win the competition.

## Official Documents

"There was considerable discussion before we came up with a decision," Woods said. "Indian delegate Radege Khanna produced official documents, signed by responsible government members, to prove that his government prohibited the Indian players from facing South Africa."

"The committee was satisfied with the papers shown, and so was the South African delegate, so no disciplinary action has been taken against India. We obviously deplore such involvement of politics in sport."

Woods denied reports that both countries had asked the committee to expel the other from the Davis Cup.

"South Africa proposed to expel India, but the matter was withdrawn after the official documents were produced," Woods said. "There has been no such proposal from India."

Woods said the Davis Cup Committee had agreed to study the case and formulate a new regulation to be submitted to the ILTF congress in London next July to keep politics out of tennis.

Woods said that, for 1975, South Africa had been included in the North American Davis Cup Zone and "no objection, from any country," has been made against the South Africans' participation in the event.

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Austria (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Italy (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Saudi Arabia (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Japan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Senegal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Korea (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Sierra Leone (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Libya (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	South America (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Madagascar (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Spain (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Mali (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Sri Lanka (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Mexico (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Sweden (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Morocco (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Switzerland (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
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Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Nepal (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00	Taiwan (air) . . . . .	123.00	61.50	41.00
Bahamas (air) . . . . .											

